

R E P O R T
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE
DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1871.

[C.—410.] Price 1s.

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REPORT
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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, beg to submit our Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1870.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

This branch of the fisheries was only intrusted to us in the latter part of 1869. We were unable for the reasons stated in our Report for that year to furnish statistics as to the number of men and boys and craft wholly and partially engaged in fishing.

We experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining full information on those points for 1870. Up to 1869 the coast was divided into thirty-eight divisions, each being under the charge of an Inspecting Commander, on whom devolved the registry of men and boats. No portion of the coast was left unguarded.

The Coast-guard were therefore enabled to ascertain with comparative ease and certainty the number of persons engaged in fishing and the craft employed. From 1868 to 1869 changes took place which threw considerable obstacles in the way of our obtaining accurate statistics.

The registration of fishing vessels and their crews was transferred from the Coast-guard to the Custom House.

The divisions of the former were changed from thirty-eight to thirty-one, most of the limits being altered and extended.

The number of Coast-guard was so much diminished that different parts of the coast were left wholly unguarded, in one place alone for twenty-five miles. Although a small penalty attaches to the non-registration of boats, and that the duty devolves on the Coast-guard, when opportunity occurs, to see that the law is carried out, still from their diminished number and total withdrawal from some portions of the coast, the strict enforcement of the registry regulations became impossible, and several boat owners neglected to register.

Having pointed out to the Admiralty the difficulty we would have in obtaining information, unless instructions were given to the Coast-guard to ascertain the number of boats with their crews, whether registered or not, on the unguarded as well as the guarded part of the coast, orders were issued to afford us the co-operation we requested. Even with the assistance given to us the operation has been a slow, and, in some instances, an expensive one to this department.

As the services of the Coast-guard could only be afforded when not engaged on other duty, the issuing of this Report has in consequence been delayed considerably beyond the time that it would otherwise have appeared. Although we are confident that the returns now presented are as perfect as it is possible to make them, considering the difficulties we have had to contend with, still we deem it well to observe that we apprehend that the crews returned as belonging to the craft only partially engaged in fishing are calculated to convey an exaggerated idea of the actual number. The mode adopted fre-

quently in reference to this class, both by the Customs and Coast-guard, appears to be to register about the number that would be likely to be required to man a boat in the event of its going to fish; supposing, therefore, as often occurs in a locality, that there are six boats, but only available crews for four of them, the number of fishermen which would appear on the registry would be twenty-four, whilst in reality only sixteen existed, allowing four to each boat.

After minutely inquiring into the number of boats, and the crews required for them, along the coast, the Coast-guard return 104 more boats than were registered at the Custom House, but 53 less in the crews, clearly showing that they must have averaged the latter in a different way from the Customs.

We have come to the conclusion that fully one-third may be taken off the 26,374 men returned as partially engaged in fishing, and that 18,000 is nearer the correct number than 26,000.

The number of fishermen returned in 1846, and previous years, represented we believe the actual number, as the greater population enabled every boat to obtain a crew when required. The last Report of our predecessors on the Sea Fisheries, that for 1868, stated that the number of vessels and boats engaged that year was 9,184, and men and boys 39,339. The number of the former in 1870 was 8,999, and of the latter 38,629, showing in the two years a decrease of 185 in the craft, and 710 in the crews.

The following table shows:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND BOATS, MEN AND BOYS, EMPLOYED IN THE COAST FISHERIES, FROM 1846 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	VESSELS AND BOATS.	MEN AND BOYS.	YEAR.	VESSELS AND BOATS.	MEN AND BOYS.	YEAR.	VESSELS AND BOATS.	MEN AND BOYS.
1846	19,883	113,073	1853	11,261	47,864	1863	11,375	48,601
1848	19,563	81,717	1856	11,039	48,774	1864	9,300	40,946
1850	18,100	71,505	1857	12,758	53,373	1866	9,455	40,803
1850	15,347	68,380	1858	11,823	52,101	1864	9,441	40,063
1851	14,736	64,612	1859	11,881	50,115	1867	9,332	38,444
1852	11,789	56,863	1860	13,483	55,630	1868	9,184	35,339
1853	12,381	49,268	1861	11,845	48,534	1870	8,909	38,629
1854	11,079	49,257	1863	11,390	50,320			

Thus it will be seen that the vessels and boats are now less than half, as compared with 1846, and the crews reduced to nearly a third.

Hitherto no information was afforded as to the number of vessels and boats, and men and boys solely, nearly, and only partially engaged in the fisheries.

We have, however, been able to ascertain that there are solely engaged in fishing—231 first-class vessels; 1,118 second ditto, or boats; 470 third ditto, or boats; or a total of 1,819; and 8,150 men and boys. Nearly altogether employed in fishing—63 first-class vessels; 446 second ditto, or boats; 373 third ditto, or boats; or a total of 584; and 4,104 men and boys. Only partially engaged in fishing—54 first-class vessels; 2,613 second ditto, or boats; 3,627 boats; or a total of 6,296 boats, and 26,374 men and boys. The latter number as already stated being much exaggerated. Besides this we find that the Coast-guard, through misconception of the orders issued by the Board of Trade, have, in some instances, entered boats wholly engaged at salmon fishing as sea-fishery boats.

The greater portion of the boats and men and boys returned as only partially engaged in fishing seldom fish for more than a few days in the year. The boats for the most part are used for cutting and collecting seaweed, carrying sand and turf, conveying passengers and agricultural produce, &c.

When opportunity offers, the owners collect a crew from amongst their neighbours, frequently farmers' sons, and go out for a few hours' fishing. In some instances this does not occur a dozen times in the year; but if even on only one occasion, the boat is deemed a fishing boat, and her chance crew put down as fishermen, although they may have followed the occupation only for a single day during the entire year. Relatively, the capture of fish is now much less than before the famine, by the boats only partially engaged in fishing, on account of the deterioration in the craft and gear, and consequent inability of the owners to follow their calling properly.

Putting aside the large diminution in the number of boats since 1846, it is not too much to say that on a comparison of equal numbers of the boats partially engaged in fishing before that period, with the number now returned under that head, it would be found that the former fished twice as much and captured twice more fish than the latter.

In our first Report (1869) we fully stated the cause of the enormous decline that has taken place in the number of boats and persons engaged in fishing pursuits, viz.: the famine of 1847-8-9, and subsequent years of distress, and pointed out the only remedy which we considered could be successfully applied to arrest further decline, and place the fisheries in a prosperous condition. Another year's experience fully confirms the opinion which we have already expressed to your Excellency, that "no great improvement can be looked for in the sea fisheries until loans are advanced to a portion of the fishermen for the repair and purchase of boats and gear."

Having visited every part of the coast, and fully informed ourselves of the condition of the fishermen, we unhesitatingly pronounce that if much longer time is allowed to pass without our suggestions being carried out, fishing industry will nearly expire on half the coast. Every day's delay will add enormously to the difficulty of restoration, as boats and gear get out of repair, and the owners abandon the pursuit—in many instances their little tracts of ground become absorbed in the larger farms near them—and there is less opportunity for the youthful portion of the sea-coast population becoming acquainted with the mode of managing boats or capturing fish.

Already in many places the coast may be traversed for miles, even where good shelter exists and fish abound, without a boat being seen. This deplorable state of things is certain to increase if a helping hand be not extended to save this important industry from perishing. Ten or twenty thousand pounds, judiciously expended now—not as a gift, but as a loan—would do far more good than a million given away in half-a-dozen years hence. Indeed, no amount of money, if things be suffered to take their present course, could in that time accomplish what might now be done by the outlay of a few thousands, certain to be again nearly all refunded to the State.

Numerous instances have come to our knowledge of industrious fishermen being prevented from adequately pursuing their calling for want of a little money to procure materials, for which they could give satisfactory security.

It is not too much to estimate that if men such as these were aided, within a few years fully a million's worth more of fish would be afforded to the public than there is at present, that the above additional amount would be put in circulation, tending to promote various other industries, the extinction of an important class would be stayed, and a valuable nursery for the Royal and Mercantile Marine preserved.

That loans could be easily and inexpensively administered, and that little or no loss would be likely to be incurred, if due care were observed by the department charged with their administration in obtaining proper security, is fully proved by the operations of "the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland."

To free grants we would be strongly opposed, and consider that much of the benefit likely to result from loans would be marred unless their repayment were strictly enforced.

As the large influx of herrings which set in on a portion of the east coast, and mackerel on a portion of the south, are often erroneously regarded as an indication of the general state of the fisheries of Ireland, we deem it well to call attention to the fact, that owing to the numerous indentations the coast line is estimated at upwards of 2,500 miles.

The length of coast along which the more important berring and mackerel fisheries are carried on does not amount to 250 miles, and the value of the capture, nearly £300,000, amounts to fully two-thirds of all the fish taken around the coast. When, therefore, it is considered that on the remaining 2,250 miles of coast not more than £130,000 is taken, it will be understood why an equal amount of cured fish has to be imported from Norway, Labrador, Canada, Newfoundland, and Scotland, to supply the requirements of the people. As will be seen in the Appendix, the Cornish, Manx, and Scotch boats must have taken by far the greater quantity of the herrings captured on the east coast. The return from Howth states the highest number of boats of each country that fished as follows:—Manx, 95; Cornish, 92; Scotch, 34; Irish, 67.

The same may be said of the mackerel fisheries, so far as regards English and Manx boats, as it appears that at Kinsale for 1870 there were fishing there 95 Manx boats, 25 English, 18 French, and 58 Irish.

During this year there were 197 English and Manx boats against 70 Irish, and the French vessels had increased to 49, most of them double the tonnage of the Irish craft, besides being as a rule better equipped and manned, and able to proceed distances to fish which the Irish boats could not attempt. This superiority may be mainly attributed to the aid given by the French Government to the forwarding of their fisheries.

The Commission on Oyster Fisheries having, in compliance with your Excellency's desire, furnished you with a Report on the state of the Sea Fisheries, so far as they came under their observation when conducting the former inquiry, we deem it well to give the following extract from their Report on the subject of loans, as it fully bears out our

statement, and is valuable as expressive of the opinion formed by two independent English gentlemen of great competency who formed a portion of the Commission:—

"It would appear that since 1800 Scotland has received for the promotion of her fisheries fully a million and a quarter sterling more than Ireland.

"We extend this doubt that if Ireland were only left, on satisfactory security, for the promotion of her sea-coast fisheries, a like sum to that which Scotland has received in excess of Ireland during the last ten years for the same purpose, or even if the Fishery Department were authorised to lend annually a sum equal to that which is voted for Scottish over Irish fisheries, that the latter would, in ten years, without loss to the State, be placed in a flourishing position as to require little, if any, further aid. Should something of the kind not be done to arrest the present rapid decline of the fisheries it is inevitable that they will sink still lower. We cannot, however, believe that any Government will continue to neglect so obvious a duty as the attempt, at least, to render as available as possible the rich field for increased industry offered by the surrounding seas.

"In the last ten years alone there has been a decrease in fishing boats of 2,697, and in the census of 10,776 persons. If not arrested in the way we have suggested it is inevitable that this decline will go rapidly on, and that every delay will enormously increase the difficulty of restoration.

"The great change from tillage to pasture now going on in Ireland renders it the more desirable that anything likely to afford other employment should be availed of.

"Unfortunately, Ireland does not possess the same mineral resources as England and Scotland, or the same advantages of capital, commerce, and manufactures; therefore it is the more important that those on whom the duty devolves should endeavor to render available to the people every industrial resource which Ireland possesses.

"Rarely, perhaps, was there given to any Government such an opportunity of doing so much good at so little risk of loss.

"With the example of what the French Government is doing for its fisheries, and remembering the aid which has been, and still is rendered to the Scotch fisheries, it seems incredible that those of Ireland should be left to their fate.

"That the poverty of the coast population, caused by dire visitations of Providence, has alone prevented them from benefiting to the full extent of the plenty contained in the surrounding seas, is proved by the eagerness with which they have taken advantage of every encouragement to engage in fishing pursuits which has been offered to them.

"We feel bound to repeat that we before nothing of value can be accomplished for the Sea Fisheries until effect be given to the strong recommendations of the two Commissioners and of the Select Committee of 1849 and 1857, combined with the advice of some of the most experienced officers of Government, so as to aid, in the manner suggested, the fishing population in pursuing their avocation with success.

"Should the Legislature lend the assistance sought, and thus enable the willing labourer to provide himself with the implements of his craft, we anticipate that this declining pursuit will ere long be converted into a flourishing industry."

A reference to Appendix 1, containing the report from the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard, shows the excellency of the character of the fishermen. No conflicts have taken place between persons pursuing different modes of fishing; and around the entire coast they are described as sober, honest, peaceable, well-conducted, and industrious.

As a proof of their industry, capability, and honesty, we may mention that on the east coast some of the Manx boats are commanded by Irish skippers, and have Irish crews. Several Irish fishermen having no boats of their own go to Scotland and hire themselves to Scotch boat owners during the herring season. An extensive net manufacturer at the Isle of Man frequently gives nets on credit to the east coast fishermen, and has invariably been repaid.

Owing to the precarious nature of the fishing on a large portion of the coast, the possession of a little land is most desirable to the fishermen, to occupy them during the long intervals that they are often prevented from fishing by tempestuous weather.

We find the fishing communities that have got on best are those combining a little farming with fishing. The importance of sustaining the small class of fishermen following both avocations, cannot be over-estimated when the fluctuating character of the large fisheries is taken into consideration.

From time to time large shoals of herrings, mackerel, and pilchards have set in on particular parts of the coast, continue sometimes for years, and then almost totally disappear for a long period—sometimes never re-appearing again.

In 1870, the herring fishery on the east coast was considerably below that of the previous year. The mackerel on the south was unusually abundant, whilst in the present year, notwithstanding that 118 more vessels were fishing, the capture was fully a third less as compared with 1870.

More than 100 years ago pilchards set in on the Cork coast in enormous quantities. After some years they entirely disappeared, but have lately re-appeared again in vast shoals, having probably abandoned the coast of Cornwall, where the take is said to have fallen to less than half what it was some years ago; that of 1870 was better, however, than for some previous years. Unfortunately, however, the people are unable, for want of sufficient appliances for the capture and cure of this fish, to avail fully of the riches brought to their very doors.

The following brief sketch will give a general idea of the nature and extent of the fishing on the Irish coast:—

From Dublin to Waterford trawling operations are carried on by from thirty to forty

trawlers, which supply the Dublin market. When an excess of superior fish takes place, which does not often occur, it is sent to England.

The Nymph Bank, which extends along this coast, is said to abound with fish, but, owing to its distance—in some places thirty miles from shore—few vessels venture so far. A large quantity of herrings are taken on a part of this coast, where also are situated the principal oyster banks off Arklow and Wexford.

From Waterford to Cork, the take of every description of fish is insignificant. At Dungarvan there were formerly 100 hookers engaged in the capture of hake and ling. Not more than six are now occasionally engaged. The almost extinction of the fishermen of this place is attributable in a measure to their not holding land.

When adverse times for the fisheries came during the famine, having nothing else to fall back on they were obliged to succumb, whilst in the same bay the fishing community of Ring, holders of a little land, survived, attributable in some measure, too, to the judicious loans advanced to them by the Society of Friends, which they honestly repaid.

From Cork to Cape Clear the great feature is the mackerel fishery, of which Kinsale is the head-quarters. During 1870 the take was considerable, but owing to insufficient means of transit the fish on some occasions sold as low as two shillings per hundred. Once, indeed, it is said that a boatload was offered for nothing as there was no ice to preserve or steam-boats to carry away.

Since then, however, ample provision has been made for conveying to England, ten steamers being sometimes employed—two of which were put on by the aid of Lady Burdett Coutts, who also some years since conferred considerable benefits on the fishermen of Cape Clear Island.

Nearly 100,000 boxes, containing 120 each, of mackerel were sold at Kinsale in 1870 at prices varying from two shillings to thirty shillings per hundred and twenty.

A good deal of herrings occasionally appear off this part of the coast where they are supposed by some to strike first, but the capture is inconsiderable, owing to the boats not being adequately provided with herring nets.

From Cape Clear to the Shannon, considering the number and excellence of the harbours, the various good trawling grounds, and the vast shoals of fish which set in occasionally, the number of boats, particularly trawlers, is very small.

Bantry Bay, Kenmare Estuary, Dingle Bay, and Brandon Bay, offer great inducements for trawling, which is, however, prohibited for the present in the latter.

Along this part of the coast, for the last few years, immense quantities of pilchards have appeared; comparatively few have been taken for want of suitable nets.

The fishermen have a strong objection to take them in the nets they have, alleging that the oil exuding from the fish is injurious to the net. The nets in Cornwall are said to be prepared in a peculiar manner to prevent this.

Much money might be realized if the fishermen had suitable nets, and if a few curing houses were established to press the oil from the fish and prepare them after the Cornish mode for foreign markets.

A serious drawback to the development of the fisheries along this part of the coast is the difficulty and high cost of transit to the large markets.

Tralee Bay is the only place where oysters are found in any quantity. The produce has much fallen off from over dredging and export of small oysters.

From the Shannon to Galway the fishing is very insignificant, such as there is being chiefly carried on by Curraghs, or canoes covered with canvas, carrying usually four men. The usual mode of fishing is by long and short lines for the capture of cod, ling, pollock, bream, &c.

In Galway Bay, although, in compliance with the protests and opposition of the Claddagh fishermen, a large portion of it is closed against trawling, the condition of the fishermen has not improved, and they are decreasing in number. The Inspecting Commissioner reports that restrictions are no longer necessary, and that the Claddagh men are not now opposed to it.

Some of the best oyster fattening beds exist on the Clare coast, and some few natural banks, but the produce much diminished.

From Galway to Sligo there are few points where fishing is carried on, except by canoes, owing to the exposed nature of the coast, and the sudden and severe tempests to which it is subject.

At Inishbofin Island a small fishing company was lately established for the purchase of fish, which is most abundant; as the terms of co-partnership precludes the company from the purchase or hire of boats or fishing-tackle, or to make loans for same, the poverty of the islanders prevents them from taking anything like the quantity that might be taken if they had sufficient appliances. At Clew, Blacksod, and Broadhaven Bays good natural oyster banks exist—much deteriorated from over dredging and taking away small oysters.

From Sligo to Lough Swilly. A few trawlers in Sligo and Donegal Bays—the restrictions, by nearly general consent, removed from the latter without any ill effects since resulting. The remainder of the fishing in those bays is carried on by small boats usually engaged in line-fishing, and occasionally seining. Along the coast of Donegal, up to Lough Swilly, very little fishing carried on by the few small boats that occasionally go out. The coast is wild and stormy.

At Sheephaven some years ago a fishing company was established, which lasted only a short time, although abundance of fish were caught.

In Lough Swilly a few trawlers obtain employment, and sometimes large shoals of herrings enter; there are, however, few boats provided with nets.

In Sligo Bay and Lough Swilly some oysters are got, but the supply has largely decreased.

From Lough Swilly to Belfast Lough. In Lough Foyle there are a few small trawlmen and line-fishermen. On the remainder of the Derry and Antrim coast little fishing is carried on. Good banks are said to exist some distance out to sea, but too far for the description of boats in general use to venture. The fishing in Belfast Lough confined to some eight trawlers and a few linesmen; both appear to get on harmoniously since the removal of restrictions on trawling more than a year hence. A few trawlers fish off Greencore.

From Belfast Lough to Dublin (which completes the circuit of Ireland) no fishing of importance, until Ardglass is reached; from thence to Dublin is the principal scene of the herring fishery of the east coast. Ardglass, Annalong, Kilkeel, Balbriggan, Skerries, and Howth being the principal harbours from whence herring vessels are fitted out and sheltered, the highest number of craft engaged in 1870 was under 300, the majority of which were English, Scotch, and Manx. Curing establishments have from time to time been attempted at Howth, but all failed.

This was mainly attributable to two causes—first, when the herrings appear on the Irish coast, which they usually do much earlier than on the Scotch, the price for them in the fresh state is more remunerative than curing them; secondly, it is alleged that on the Irish coast the herring is much too fat to render it desirable for curing.

Although excellent trawling grounds exist along the east coast, prohibitions extend from Howth to St. John's Point, in the county Down, to the great loss of the consumer. Around the entire coast, of which we have given the foregoing rapid sketch, nothing deserving to be called curing establishments exist; here and there a few fish are salted, the greater part intended for almost immediate use. The absence of curing houses frequently deters the fishermen from going out, as, in the event of a large take, there are often no means of disposing of the surplus after the immediate wants of the neighbourhood are supplied.

As already stated, the people even on the coast have to depend for cured fish on supplies from Scotland, Norway, Newfoundland, Labrador, and Canada.

TRAWLING.

During the year we removed trawling restrictions only from Donegal Bay, being anxious to proceed slowly and cautiously in reversing the acts of predecessors with regard to the prohibitions imposed by them on trawling. No collisions whatever between trawlers and persons pursuing other modes of fishing have reached us from the places we have opened—Lough Swilly, Belfast Lough, Kenmare Estuary, and Donegal Bay. As the opinions we expressed in our last report respecting restrictions on trawling are strengthened by our experience since, we propose, as soon as other engagements allow, to make inquiries in conformity with the 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 92, into the expediency of making further alterations.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

The produce from the Oyster Fisheries, so far as the sum realized, continues about the same, under £50,000 a year, half of which is realized from the Arklow and Wexford Banks. Although no total failure of spatting can be said to have occurred on any of the public beds, so far as ascertainable, for some years, still the deposit of spat in some places for the last two years has been very trifling.

Nearly everywhere there has been over dredging and too great an exportation of small oysters. The desirability of buoying off portions of certain banks, so as to prevent dredging for some time, and thus to enable them to recover, and the prevention of the exportation of oysters under a certain size, are now engaging our attention.

During the year we have granted only one oyster licence. Very little appears to

have been done in the way of production by the holders of licences, some of which we shall probably deem it advisable to withdraw in consequence.

The inclosed system of cultivation has not in any instance been attended with a success worth mentioning. The attempts, as a whole, have been a failure.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Oyster Fisheries, in all of which we concur, has been so recently laid before your Excellency, that we deem it unnecessary to go at present into further length on a subject so fully dealt with in that Report.

SALMON AND INLAND FISHERIES.

With regard to the salmon fisheries, we are glad to be in a position to say that our anticipation of improvement, as expressed in our last report, has been fully realized.

The past year has been one of progress in all that relates to those fisheries. The take of fish has been greater than in 1866, and in many places probably much more than for previous years, and there is still every reason to expect that this improvement will go on steadily, as the laws for the protection of the fish during the spawning season, and the regulations which we are empowered to make to prevent over capture, are firmly administered. The quantity of fish sent to the London market from Ireland has been greatly in excess of that exported in any year since 1866, and, though this may, to a certain extent, be taken as an evidence of the productive character of our salmon fisheries, it should be borne in mind that in consequence of the increased means of transport to all parts of England, it only bears a very small proportion to that which finds its way to most of the local markets of England, while the quantity sold in the markets of this country cannot be ascertained, though it must be considerable. The great desideratum is the supply of fish to the public, and this has been steadily progressing; and, as we said already, with every prospect of continuing to do so.

In addition to the evidences of progressive improvement to which we have referred, we adduce a few instances of the increased and increasing value of the salmon fisheries of this country:—

A few years ago about four miles of a river was sold in the Landed Estates Court for £5,000. The same property has been lately valued at over £45,000.

A portion of another river (not exceeding six miles) has been lately sold in the same court for upwards of £45,000.

These were what may be called commercial fisheries, though at the same time there are very valuable angling waters attached to them.

Rents of commercial fisheries have in many instances more than trebled. Fisheries have increased for the same properties from £2,400 to £4,500, from £300 to £1,200, and from £30 to £140 a year.

Many other instances of the increased values of the commercial fisheries might be given, but the foregoing will be sufficient to show the great and improving value of this branch of the salmon fisheries.

It may, however, be said that this is accomplished at a sacrifice to a certain extent of the fisheries in the upper waters. The following schedule of the increased rents of upper water fisheries will prove the contrary. We dissent from the theory advanced by some, that the increased value of commercial or tidal fisheries is no proof of a general prosperity. We hold that no branch of the fisheries can be in a thriving condition, or be permanently benefited, without the other being proportionately improved. The prosperity of the tidal fishermen must, to a great extent, depend on the upper waters being in a good condition, and on the cordial co-operation of the riparian proprietors; while the latter depend almost wholly on the tidal fishermen for providing funds to protect the fish during that part of the year when its protection or otherwise, must prove of the most vital consequence to all interests.

In the upper or freshwater portions of one river alone in Ireland, rents have increased to the following extent:—

Old rents.	Present rents.	Old rents.	Present rents.
£4,	£30	£30,	£100
£40, £75, £120,	£330	£30,	£330
£20,	£120	£10,	£120
£50,	£150	£40,	£250

Many instances of other rivers might also be given to show the greatly increasing value of the upper water fisheries, and it is very probable that this value will go on increasing, as the demand for fisheries is so great that it is with difficulty even a small portion of waters can be had in almost any locality.

We do not think we exaggerate the value of the salmon fisheries when we estimate them as being worth over £400,000 a year.

Although the past season, being probably the driest on record, was most unfavourable to the angler, yet in many rivers angling has been prosperous; on the whole, however, it cannot be put down as having been a good year for angling. This could not be attributed to deficiency in the quantity of fish, but, as we have stated, to the unusually dry weather which continued almost throughout the whole year.

The upper waters have been better stocked with breeding fish than for many years past, and we have every reason for believing that in most of the districts, increased protection has been afforded.

No doubt very grave offences are committed, particularly in the destruction of breeding fish far up in the country, but the number of these offences are yearly diminishing, and we hope that by a firm, at the same time temperate enforcement of the laws, which are generally sufficient to meet almost any case that may arise, these offences will steadily diminish. There is no offence deserving of more severe punishment than that of killing fish during the spawning season. It not only tends to destroy a most valuable resource, but poaching has a most demoralizing effect on those pursuing it. It is, therefore, gratifying to us to be able to say that wherever it is known and felt that the laws will be rigidly enforced, offences have diminished, and it should be a great encouragement to the authorities to enforce the law in places where such offences are not now uncommon, when it is known their doing so must eventually have the tendency of preventing other crimes which are sure to follow the poacher's life.

The funds at the disposal of the Boards of Conservators are insufficient for effectual protection in many localities, but we are in hopes of seeing those funds largely augmented by a revision of the licensee duties and the valuations of fisheries, while the formation of angling clubs in most of our good angling rivers will prove of the greatest possible advantage to both upper and lower waters.

In most, if not all of the rivers in Ireland, where an exclusive or several fishery is enjoyed in the lower waters, the proprietors consider it their advantage to protect at their own cost the fish in the upper waters during the spawning season, independently of the amount they have contributed in the shape of licensee duty; and this is done altogether independent of the riparian proprietors.

In one river we have been informed that the tidal proprietor expends nearly £1,000 a year on protection, in addition to his licence duty, which is also considerable.

Taking all the circumstances connected with the present state of the salmon fisheries, their production and value, and the increasing interest displayed in their protection, into consideration, we look with confidence to the future, believing that unless some exceptional causes should occur, we may anticipate continued prosperity.

CLOSE SEASONS.

When we came into office we found that a decision which had been made by our immediate predecessors, in accordance with a precedent by their predecessors, in one district, had the effect, according to the opinion of the Law Officers, of invalidating the order made by them with respect to the close season fixed by that order. It became our duty, therefore, to look into the orders affecting the various districts in Ireland, and we found that analogous errors had been made with regard to other districts.

We are not empowered under the Fishery Laws to change the season in any river unless on the application of some person or persons interested in the fisheries of that river or district. On receipt of applications, and after the fullest inquiries by evidence on oath, we have during the past year made changes in the following districts, viz.:—Wexford, Waterford, Lismore, Killarney, Limerick, and Ballina.

It would be impossible for me to give, in a report like this, even an abstract of the evidence taken in each district, but the meetings at which the evidence on this subject, and on which we came to our decisions, have been held in every district at places the most convenient for all parties. In some districts we have held meetings in as many as nine different places, so anxious were we that all interests should be fairly represented. In weighing the evidence, which is almost invariably one-sided, according to the locality in which it is given, we have considered the nature of the river, its capabilities, the extent and number of engines used thereon, the time at which the fish are in their best condition for the market, the fair time that should be allowed for fishing with all kinds of engines, so as to allow a fair distribution of the fish throughout the length of each river; and, above all, to insure a sufficiency of breeding stock without which all efforts for the improvement of the salmon fisheries would be in vain. In our decisions, which we believe have given satisfaction to the parties most deeply

interested, we have thought it prudent to curtail the season for netting at the latter end of the season as much as possible, with the view of preventing the capture of the autumn fish, which are invariably the best breeders. We do not, of course, pretend to say that some of our decisions give universal satisfaction. We did not, and could not, hope to please everyone, but expect that a few years will prove the sound policy of our decisions, and we anticipate that the few who now think they may be immediately injured by the changes we have made, will hereafter admit the correctness of our views. Except in one river, the Slaney, we have not permitted netting in the month of September, and there it is allowed until the 15th of that month, while we prohibited it up to the 9th of April, in consequence of the vast number of slate or spent fish that used to be taken in that river. The old Acts of Parliament fixed a much later season for netting in that river than we have allowed, but the freedom from netting later on in the year will secure a large stock of good breeding fish. Indeed, had we fixed a season for this river according to our own inclinations, and not according to the evidence, we would have prohibited all netting during September.

In Waterford district we have fixed the season for netting in tidal and upper waters from 16th February to 31st August. The season previously fixed had been for one portion of the tidal waters, viz. the Waterford harbour, the same as we have fixed for the entire of the tidal waters, and for the rest of the tidal and upper waters, from 1st March to 31st August. The law officers of the Crown having given their opinion that we had only power to prescribe one close season for the tidal portion of a particular river, and had "no power to make an arbitrary division of a river, and fix divers close seasons for different portions thereof," compelled us to make the opening of the season uniform on the 16th February, as it would have been unjust to have deprived the harbour fishermen of working in the latter portion of that month.

In Lismore district the alteration made from the old season is to allow all netting to commence on 16th February, instead of 3rd of March as before, and prohibiting it after 31st August, instead of 15th September.

In Killarney we have allowed one river (the Waterville) to commence on 1st January, instead of 16th as formerly, and to close on 16th July, instead of 31st as before. In no district probably is there such a variation of the natural seasons for fish in the various rivers. Two rivers, the Lanne and the Maine, discharge into the same estuary, their mouths being little more than half a mile asunder. In the former the finest fish are found in January, in the latter no good fish are seen until May.

In Limerick we have allowed netting to commence on 1st February, instead of 12th as formerly, and we have stopped all on 15th July, instead of 12th August as before. This greatly extended close season has been forced on us by the fact of so many engines being now, and since 1864, used in the tidal waters of the Shannon; and it was the only means we could adopt to prevent an overexploitation or to secure a sufficient stock for the upper waters. It no doubt appears hard to prohibit netting so early in the tidal waters, but we feel convinced that the hardship, if at all real at present, will not be permanent, as the escape of such a large quantity of fine fish after the 15th July to the upper waters will, if protected there during the winter, secure an ample return in a few years. It is not unreasonable to assume that the 8lb. fish of August, which to the tidal fisher is only worth at the most 6d. per lb., or 4s., if allowed to escape, will, after depositing its spawn, and return again from the sea in the spring, be at least 16lbs. weight, and worth 2s. 6d. per lb., or £2. These are not exaggerated estimates of increase in either weight or value. The tidal fishermen will have the first fruits of this, and it is to be expected that in the meantime the rod fishers, after 15th July, will have a good harvest for the remainder of their season, when all nets are removed.

In Ballina we have prohibited netting in tidal waters between the 12th August and the 16th March, instead of 19th August and 4th February, and in the upper waters between 31st July and 1st February, instead of 18th August and 4th February as formerly. We have made a considerable curtailment of the netting in this district, and indeed it is only fair to say that the proprietors of the estuary or tidal fishing freely gave up this time, believing it would be eventually for the benefit of the river to curtail the season; but that it was proved to us that except in the months of February and March the Ballina weirs, since the opening of the Queen's gap in 1863, caught very few fish, and that to deprive the proprietors of fishing during these months would in reality have the effect of almost extinguishing their property, we would have considerably curtailed the season for netting in the upper waters at the commencement of the year, as we believe, when the netting is carried on in this river at that time of year, a considerable quantity of slate or spent fish are killed. Fortunately, however, for the river, few proprietors net early in the year. The weirs are in the upper or fresh waters, but they cannot take spent fish, and we were therefore forced to allow the netting in the fresh

waters to commence much earlier than we would have wished, not having the power, according to the opinion before referred to, to make a regulation for it different from the weirs.

The foregoing remarks have reference exclusively to all the changes we have made in the seasons for netting during the year 1870, and we now proceed to make a few observations on the seasons for angling.

In 1842 the Act of Parliament fixed a uniform season for the whole of Ireland, not only for angling but also for netting. The principle of uniformity was found to be most erroneous, and inflicted grievous injury not alone on individuals, but on rivers; in the one case, by not allowing the fish to be taken in its proper season and finest condition, and in the other by allowing it to be taken at a time when it was not only perfectly unfit for food, but when its capture was most destructive to the river. The Commissioners, after a few years' experience of the evil effects of this system, made changes more approaching to the natural requirements of each river, until the Act passed in 1863 again fixed a uniform season for angling to be from 1st February to 1st November; and by some oversight the power to change this season, if required in any district, was not provided in the Act, while the power to change the season for netting was retained in the hands of the Governing Department. So matters remained, not, however, without complaints from nearly every district in Ireland of the evil effects of continuing the season open generally throughout the country so late as the 1st of November, until the Act of 1869 passed giving us similar powers of changing the season for angling to that we had already possessed in reference to netting. These powers we have exercised during the year 1870 in the places enumerated before, and we think it as well to append herewith a schedule showing the seasons which existed in these districts previous to the Act of 1863, and those fixed by us in 1870:—

—	Seasons previous to Act of 1863.	Fixed by Act of 1863.	Fixed in 1870.
Wexford,	1st April to 28th September, and 1st March to 28th September.	1st Feb. and 1st Nov.	1st March to 30th September.
Waterford,	1st March to 28th September.	do.,	1st February to 15th September.
Limerick,	14th February to 9th October.	do.,	1st February to 30th September.
Kilkenny,	18th January to 18th September, Maha and Inny, 1st May to 28th September. Curran, 1st April to 15th September,	do.,	1st February to 30th September.
Laois,	12th February to 15th September, Between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 1st April to 15th October.	do.,	1st February to 30th September.
	Feale, Gort, and Coshen, 1st May to 15th October.	do.,	Feale, Gort, and Coshen, and Doobeg, 1st May to 30th September.
Ballys.,	1st February to 19th August,	do.,	1st February to 15th September, and for Palmerston and Enniskerry Rivers, 1st June to 30th Sept.

These seasons have been settled by us with the concurrence of, we may say, all the persons who have any substantial or vested interests in the districts, and we have no doubt they will prove most beneficial. The general feeling throughout almost the whole country is, and has been for the last six years, that angling has been allowed to be continued too late. We have not extended it, as may be seen by the changes above, into the month of October; and there are indeed only a very few rivers in Ireland where angling in October will be advocated by any person having any bona fide interest in the river. In these few rivers, and wherever it is satisfactorily proved to us that angling may with safety be allowed, we shall, of course, admit it during that month.

It is not our province or wish to discuss in a report to your Excellency the merits or demerits of a uniform season for fishing in all rivers; but we cannot help saying that the trial having been made in 1842 with all kinds of engines, and again in 1863 with rods and lines, has completely proved the fallacy of the doctrine, and showed its absurdity, and that the only true mode of acting is to fix for each river such a season as is suitable to its character.

In the Appendix will be found a Schedule of Close Seasons in every district in Ireland, up to the 1st January, 1871.

BY-LAWS.

The Act of 1842 empowers us from time to time, as may become necessary, to make and ordain such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations as shall seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries, and from time to time to repeal, rescind, or vary the same, and substitute others in lieu thereof, and to impose and prescribe any conditions and restrictions for the regulation of the fisheries and the preservation of good order among the persons engaged therein, and in relation to the times and seasons at which the taking the several species of fish shall commence and cease, or the times and places, or the manner at and in which any net or engine to be employed in the fisheries shall be used, and also as to the description and form of nets to be used in the fisheries, and the size of the meshes thereof, or to the prohibition thereof, or of any practice whatsoever tending to impede the taking of fish, or to be in any manner detrimental to the fisheries or to any other matter or thing which shall in any manner relate to the government and protection of the fisheries.

The same Act provides that no by-law shall be in force until approved by your Excellency in Council, and that any person feeling himself aggrieved may appeal to your Excellency in Council.

During the past year we have made a number of by-laws affecting the fisheries in particular localities, an abstract of which will be found in the Appendix.

Although the law does not prescribe any particular steps to be taken before making a by-law, we have made it a rule not to enact any without first calling a meeting in the locality of the persons interested in the fisheries, and taking evidence on oath as to its necessity or propriety; and at such meetings we have always taken care to inform the public that any person feeling himself aggrieved had the power of appeal to your Excellency.

In no case, however, save one, has any appeal been made against any by-law we have made, and in that case we merely continued one made by our predecessors, prohibiting the use of nets in a certain portion of the Bandon river, county Cork, for a period of three years.

Even in this case, although it was apparent to us, that the by-law made by our predecessors, prohibiting netting in a part of the river for three years, had not been in force long enough to prove its efficacy on the fisheries of the river; and that it should be continued for a further period of three years, we took no steps towards this object until we had called meetings both at Bandon and Kinsale, received evidence on oath, and made ourselves perfectly familiar with all the circumstances of the river, and the effect of the use of nets in that part of it where it was proposed to prohibit them.

The Committee of the Privy Council, after bearing counsel in opposition to the proposed by-law, unanimously recommended that it should be sanctioned.

The power of making by-laws, such as is given to us, is one which requires great care and circumspection in exercising. It is one, however, that is absolutely necessary to be invested in the Governing Department, as it would be utterly impossible for Parliament to enact laws that would be applicable to the circumstances of each locality or river; and when that power is controlled by the right of appeal, injury to individuals is not likely to arise; while either the permission or the prohibition in the by-law is likely to be for the benefit of the fisheries in general of the locality, and if it should afterwards prove that it had not the desired object, we have the power to alter or repeal it.

In addition to the by-laws given in the Appendix to which we refer, we received during the past year applications for a great number of others, but, on inquiry, the evidence adduced in support of their necessity was not in our opinion sufficient to warrant us in acceding to the requests, and we therefore declined granting them, or adjourned the hearing.

These by-laws, as we have before said, were made under the powers given to us by the Act of 1842. The Act of 1869, however, conferred on us additional powers in other respects, on which we now beg to offer a few observations.

THE DEFINITIONS OF MOUTHS OF RIVERS AND ESTUARIES.

The 16th section of the Act of 1869, 32 & 33 Vict., c. 92, directs that the Inspectors shall, in addition to their other duties, as soon as they conveniently can, make local and other inquiry into the expediency and necessity of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouth or estuary of any river, or of making new definitions of the boundaries of the mouths or estuaries of rivers. We presumed that the duty of defining mouths of rivers and estuaries which was imposed on our predeces-

sors had been exercised with all the care that was necessary for such an important work, and therefore, although, as far as our duty was concerned, the law was mandatory, we made no move in the matter at first until we had received applications from parties interested to alter, amend, or repeal any of the definitions heretofore made.

The first received by us was from the owner of the Bush River, in the county of Antrim. The definition of the estuary of that river made by our predecessors had the effect of prohibiting the use of two bag-nets which had been in operation for a number of years some distance outside the mouth of that river. They were owned by the proprietor of the river, and were erected in a several fishery.

To alter or repeal any act of our predecessors called for the greatest care on our part. But when this was probably one of the most difficult subjects that could be brought before us to determine, it required more than ordinary care on our part. We therefore consulted the best authorities as to the definition or meaning of "an estuary of a river."

We all inspected the place, afterwards held a public meeting in the locality and received evidence on the subject, and, after going fully into the question, we unanimously decided that it was our duty to repeal the definition made by our predecessors. We were much aided by an important opinion which had been received by the proprietor from the ablest legal authority in England, and we subjoin for your Excellency's information the following copy of the case and opinion which were laid before us.

CASE AND OPINION.

1. The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863 [26 & 27 Vict. c. 114] contains the following provisions:—

a. 3. "After the passing of this Act no bag-net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river or the estuary of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three miles up the mouth of any river as defined as aforesaid.

"Any bag-net placed or continued in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be a common nuisance, and may be taken possession of or destroyed; and any bag-net so placed and continued, and any salmon taken by such bag-net shall be forfeited; and in addition thereto the owner of a bag-net placed or continued in contravention of this section shall, for each day of so placing or allowing the same to be continued, incur a penalty of not less than £5 and not exceeding £30.

"But no person shall incur any penalty under this section in respect of any bag-net if he removes the same within fourteen days after the passing of this Act. Provided always that no bag-net now legally existing shall be liable to be seized or removed, or be deemed illegal under this Act by reason of its being within three miles of the mouth of a river in the whole of which, including all tributary rivers and lakes upon its course, the proprietor of such bag-net has the exclusive right of catching salmon."

The 5th section empowers the Commissioners to inquire as to fixed nets.

The 6th section provides that where any fixed net other than a bag-net prohibited by that Act was in use at the time of the passing of the Act, and any person claims to have erected the same in pursuance of the Act of the 5th and 6th Vict. c. 106, the Commissioners may, on proof being given to their satisfaction that such fixed net has been erected in pursuance of the said provisions, certify to that effect, stating on the certificate the situation, size, and description of the net, and the person who has the right to erect the same in pursuance of such last-mentioned provisions.

The 17th section is as follows:—

a. 17. "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Salmon Fisheries Acts, or any definition of the Commissioners acting in pursuance of those Acts, the Commissioners under this Act shall mark out, by reference to maps or otherwise, what are to be the boundaries of mouths of rivers and estuaries, and the boundaries between the tidal and fresh water portions of every river, for the purposes of this Act and the said Salmon Fisheries Acts, with power, where several streams flow into a common mouth or estuary, to declare that the outlets of such streams form separate mouths or estuaries. The Commissioners may also define the point or points of mouths of rivers or estuaries from which distances are to be measured under this Act and the Salmon Fisheries Acts."

2. At the time of the passing of the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863, Sir Edmund Macnaghten was the sole proprietor of the river Bush, in the north of the county of Antrim. The river Bush is a small river, some fifteen or sixteen miles long. In the latter part of its course it averages fifty or sixty feet in breadth, and at its ordinary level has about sufficient water to supply two mills. It falls into the Atlantic ocean at the west side of an open bay something under an English mile in breadth.

3. Sir Edmund Macnaghten was also the owner of a several fishery extending along the sea coast for a short distance to the west, and for several miles to the east of the mouth of the river.

4. In the open season of 1862, and at the time of the passing of the Act of 1863, Sir Edmund's tenant had two bag-nets legally erected, one on the west and the other on the east of the mouth of the Bush, the latter being distant about three-quarters of a mile from the river mouth.

5. In August, 1864, the Commissioners under the Act of 1863 held a local inquiry into the title of those who claimed the right of erecting fixed nets.

6. At this inquiry Sir Edmund Macnaghten established his title to the several fishery in the sea as claimed by him, and he also proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that he had the exclusive right of catching salmon in the whole of the river Bush, including all tributary rivers and lakes in its course. The Bush was the only river in Ireland in which such a right was then established before the Commissioners.

7. In the result, however, this proved a very barren success. What the Commissioners gave with one hand they took away with the other. For they so defined what they termed the estuary of the river Bush as to include Sir Edmund's bag nets on both sides of the river mouth, which were the only two bag-nets within three miles of the mouth of the Bush. And by a singular coincidence, which made the case appear the harder, the line bounding the estuary, as defined by the Commissioners, was found exactly to fall along the line in which the eastern net had been set in the open season of 1863.

8. In their first report of 1864, the Commissioners stated the principles upon which they had acted in making their definitions in the following words:—

"The 17th section empowers the Commissioners, according to their opinion (in which, however, all do not coincide, Mr. Morris differing), to mark out, by reference to maps or otherwise, what are to be the boundaries of 'mouths of rivers and estuaries,' and we have given as much time to this duty as we could spare from our judicial inquiries."

"The objects with which these definitions are made are to be found in the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, s. 27; 13 & 14 Vic., s. 44; and in the 3rd section of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114. The first two of these Acts prohibit the use of dragnet nets within half a mile seawards, coastwards, or inwards of the mouth of any river which is less than a quarter of a mile in breadth between the banks; and in case of dispute as to the position of the mouth, the then Commissioners were empowered to fix its position. In some instances of narrow rivers this was done.

"The last-mentioned Act, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 2, prohibits, as just stated, the use of bag-nets within estuaries or within three miles of the mouth of any river.

"We have held meetings and taken evidence in the following districts, giving in each case as long and wide notice as possible, both of our visits and of the purpose for which it was held. These districts were—1. Waterford; 2. Limerick; 3. Cork; 4. Bantry; 5. Kinsale; 6. Drongeal; 7. Ballycudie; 8. Cahersiveen; 9. Leamorey; 10. Letterkenney; 11. Donegal; 12. Sligo; and 13. Limerick. The proprietors were generally represented by counsel, and much evidence was given as to the natural features of the different rivers. We act with a conflict and great diversity of opinion as to the rules which should guide us in fixing these definitions, and therefore we think it may be expedient to explain the principles upon which we have acted.

"First, as regards estuaries:—

"There was no object in determining the limits of estuaries under the fishery laws until the recent Act was passed; but a definition of an estuary was given by the 1st section of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 98. It is there declared that 'the words estuary or bay shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead.' We have here a statutable definition, but there may be, and are, many places where a natural estuary is to be found, although there is no harbour or roadstead in the locality. In these cases we have defined the estuary according to the physical characteristics of the locality.

"It is difficult to give an abstract definition of an estuary. The dictionaries generally describe it as an arm of the sea, but we consider that reference must be made to a number of features, all of which need not be found to exist in such case, but that the presence of a majority determines the limits. An estuary may in general terms be described as the area in which the fresh and salt waters of the river and sea commingle. The features by which this may be limited and defined can be ascertained by examination and evidence. The tests are those which show the influence of the fresh water; and so long as that influence has power to affect and mark itself distinctly upon the sea we consider the estuary to extend. This fresh water influence may be detected by analysis, by taste, by the presence in the estuary of marine vegetables, and animal forms of life, by the formation of the land at the mouth of the river, and beyond the mouth; by the banks or bars formed in part by the deposit brought from inland, in part by the conflict between the river and the ocean currents, and by the channels cut and kept severed by the onward discharge of the tidal waters. No one test is sufficient, but none should be disregarded; for instance, a river in time of flood may be traced five, ten, fifty miles at sea by the discolouration of the pure ocean water. The trace of such colour should not extend the estuary to that distance, but on the other hand such evidence of the presence of the fresh water must not be lost sight of in determining the limits of an estuary.

"The catchment basin of the river whose estuary has to be determined is to some extent an index to the size; but on the other hand, a river that is confined between headlands at its junction, and after its junction with the sea, may develop a larger estuary than another of equal or even greater size which runs straight into the sea. In the last case the volume of the fresh water spreads over the open ocean; its trace, except in floods, is almost instantaneously lost, and the power and velocity of its current are overcome. A bar is not uncommonly thrown up outside the mouth of these rivers, and this, together with the action of the tides, the distance to which the fresh is traceable in floods, and the volume of fresh water discharged, are the points which assist in defining the limits of the estuary. But in the rivers which are confined within headlands, the forces serve, as they have been termed in the Scotch courts, to prop up the descending stream, and, by preventing its expansion, give enhancement to its strength. Further, the fresh water, which in the open-coasted river is carried along the coast by the tide and swallowed in the sea, is in the confined river dammed back by each flood-tide until, in the floods of large rivers of this description, such as the Ness in Scotland, and the Shannon in Ireland, the area is filled with water almost fresh at a port which in dry weather is occupied by the pure salt sea; and in these cases it is common to find the ebb tide running on the surface seven or eight hours, and even almost continually, instead of dividing the twelve hours with the flood; so that during the flood tide a ship of twenty feet draught will be riding to the flood, and a vessel of half that draught heading the contrary way, under the influence of the descending fresh-water current.

"Thus, though the catchment basin of a river must be considered in determining the extent of its estuary, the formation of the land at the river's junction with the sea to some extent overrides that test.

"The tests by which the mouth of a river should be fixed are similar to those just mentioned, but they must be more strongly marked. We commenced our inquiry under the opinion that the mouth was to be placed at the spot where at low water of spring-tides the inland current met that of the sea; but an examination of the great number of rivers included in the districts we have named led us to modify that opinion. In some rivers, such as the Arneaguean and Boyne, such a test would place the mouth of the river during all conditions of tide, but that of low water at half a mile to one and a half miles in the open sea; and we have therefore taken the river, tidal and fresh, to end where its banks are lost, or where they expand so much that the space between loses the character of a river channel, and we have fixed the mouth at that spot.

"The estuary will in this view, which we have well considered, and submit with some confidence in the true one, extend from the limit of the fresh and tidal waters to the limit of the tidal and salt.

"The mouth may be more or less up or down this arm, discharging the fresh or the mingled fresh and salt water into the outer portion of the estuary.

"In such a case as the Foyle, the mouth of the river will be where Lough Foyle spreads broadly out and receives the inland waters of the river, the basin or lough forming the body of the estuary, of which the river is the neck. In such a case as the Shannon, confined by banks almost until the Atlantic is reached, the mouth of the river and the estuary will be almost coterminous; but, in all cases, if our view be right, something of the estuary, be it small or great, must extend beyond the mouth of the river."

9. It was understood at the time, and indeed it appears from the passage quoted above, that Mr. Morris, the legal commissioner, dissented from the views of his two colleagues, as expressed in the report.

10. It will be observed that the Commissioners in their report lay down this principle, that every river necessarily has an estuary, and in each case they proceeded to look for the estuary outside the river mouth according to certain tests as vague and elusive that no person could tell, with any approach to certainty, before the decision of the Commissioners was given, what part of the sea coast or what part of the sea would or would not be defined to be within an estuary. In some instances, indeed, though not in the case of the Bush, the Commissioners, following out the principles laid down by them were compelled to mark out the estuary of a river by an arc or segment of a circle projected into the sea beyond the line of the adjoining coast.

11. Sir Edmund Macnaghten was advised that the majority of the Commissioners had miscarried, in so far as they had departed from the ordinary meaning of the term "estuary," and that the definition of the estuary of the Bush ought to be repealed, inasmuch as that river falls into the open sea, and is lost in the ocean as soon as it touches the salt water, and therefore had not any estuary in the sense in which that term was universally understood before the Commissioners' report. He was, however, advised that no appeal lay from a definition of the Commissioners, however erroneous it might be, and that even the Commissioners themselves had no power to review their own definitions when once made.

12. Under these circumstances Sir Edmund Macnaghten appealed to the Queen's Bench in Ireland on the only ground which seemed open to him, namely, that inasmuch as he was proprietor of the whole river, and so within the saving clause of section 3 his bag-nets were legal, although they were in what the Commissioners defined to be an estuary. The Bench, however, dismissed the appeal, though under the circumstances without costs.

13. Since the decision of the Queen's Bench Sir Edmund's lease has fished with dragnet-nets set in the old Irish fashion, a mode of fishing held to be legal both by the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas.

14. In the last session of Parliament an Act was passed (32 & 33 Vict. c. 92) which transfers all the powers of the Fishery Commissioners to a new body styled the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries. That Act contains the following section:

a. 10. "The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries shall in addition to their other duties as soon as they conveniently can, make local and other inquiry into the expediency and necessity of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouth or estuary of any river, or any by-laws heretofore made, or of making new definitions of the boundaries of the mouths or estuaries of rivers, or new by-laws relating to fisheries in Ireland, and if on such inquiry they shall be satisfied of such expediency or necessity it shall be lawful for them, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in council, and on appeal to him in council to alter, amend, or repeal any such definition, or any of such by-laws, and to make such new definitions or by-laws as they may deem expedient, and all the provisions relating to by-laws, and to an appeal against the same contained in the Act incorporated with this Act shall apply to definitions and by-laws altered, amended, repealed, or made under the provisions of this Act."

15. Sir Edmund Macnaghten has written to the Inspectors stating that he considers himself aggrieved by the definition made by the Commissioners under the Act of 1863, and asking when the other duties of the Inspectors would permit them to inquire into the case of the Bush, and whether they would hear counsel as to the meaning of the term "estuary of a river."

16. The Inspectors have sent a courteous reply, stating that due notice will be given of the inquiry, and that although they do not decline to hear counsel they would consider whatever might be urged by Sir Edmund himself or any person on his behalf.

17. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to consider how far the principles laid down by the Commissioners under the Act of 1863 are correct.

18. The Act of 1863 contains no definition of the expression "estuary of a river," but by sec. 44 it provides that the Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed with the Acts relating to salmon fisheries in Ireland, and the definitions of words and expressions now in force in the said Salmon Fisheries Acts shall apply to the same words and expressions when used in that Act. No definition of the expression "estuary of a river" is to be found in any of the Salmon Fisheries Acts. The 13 & 14 Vic. c. 88, s. 1, enacts that "the words 'estuary' and 'bay' shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead." But this definition seems inapplicable to the expression "estuary of a river."

19. The following definitions are to be found in the principal dictionaries:—

Possidisti. Alsatianum s. n. [disjunctus Strab. 3. p. 140] locis est in mari littore ubi tunc recedit sinuque fontis marinis aqua modo refluxus modo vacuus ex irruendis fontibus fructu. His dictis quod aqua illi actualiter et nullius impetu in angustis clausis ex accessu et recessu mari. [A place on the sea shore where the land recedes, and at some time forms with the sea water, at one time broad thence, as another embayment from the strait, as called because in it the water flows and bubbles, inasmuch as it is enclosed within a narrow space from the flux and reflux of the sea.] Fretum. Alsatianum sunt omnia que non vicinam tunc accedit tunc recedit. [All are estuaries where the sea alternately flows and ebbs.] Fluv. Ep. 9. 33. Adjacent mari navigabile stigmata ex quo in modum fluminis extensum emergit quod vice external portus estius aut representat aut impedit nunc inferiori mari rectius redditus stagna. [Stagnant water close by the navigable sea, from which, as a river, the estuary takes its rise, which, as the case may be, the summer heat either withdraws or sends forth; at one time bears onwards, at

another returned to the deepest water.] *Pis. 3, 1. Affunditur estuarium e vado fluminis meani. [An estuary flows from a winding sea in estuary.] Id. 3, 16, 20. Ilyrici ora nulli amplius leviculis frequentiori natura vadum mari estuarique tenet abe intercurrentibus. [The Ilyrian coast, with more than a thousand islands, extends in the flowing sea and estuaries running between in the narrow channels.] Cos. R. G. 3, 9. Bitum concinna, asturaria. [The marshes cut short by estuaries.]*

Johnson, 1755. Estuary, n. f. *Asturium, Latin. An arm of the sea. The mouth of a lake or river is which the tide reciprocates. A frith.*

Todd's Johnson, 1827, gives the same meaning and the following example:—

"Seen after which the river swells into a great estuary, and in eight turns the Bristol Channel."—*Sketches of South Wales.*

Webster, 1832. Estuary, n. l. *Asturium, from astus, to boil or foam; astus, heat, fury, storm,*

L. An arm of the sea; a frith, a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

20. The word estuary is not defined in Hale, de Jure Marii, but in that work, *bk. I, cap. iv, § 2*, there is the following statement of "what is to be taken to be an arm of the sea":—

2. For the sound that is called an arm of the sea where the sea flows and refluxes, and so far only as the sea so flows and refluxes, so that the river of Thames above Kingston, and the river of Severn above Tewkesbury, &c., though they are public rivers, yet are not arms of the sea. But it seems that although the water be fresh at high water, yet the denomination of an arm of the sea continues if it flow and reflux as in the Thames above the bridge. *23 Ann. 93. Nota que chesone ou que flew et reflux est appelle bras de mer ou transversum come il dico.*

21. There is not, it is believed, any decided case containing an authoritative exposition of the meaning of the term estuary of a river. It may, however, be useful to refer to the Scotch fibery enacted in the margin*. Before the recent enactments on the subject, by the Scotch law which was contained in several old statutes, fixed engines were prohibited in rivers and in certain places described by the phrase "wateris quhair the sea ebis and flowis," and similar expressions. These expressions were held not to extend to the open sea, but were treated generally as identical in meaning with the expression estuaries of rivers. As stated in the judgment of the House of Lords in *Horne v. Forbes*, 3 Wilson and Shaw, 260, "The whole body of the Acts taken together refer not to the sea coast but to rivers and the continuations of rivers." The result of the cases seems to be that the question whether a fixed engine was in a situation prohibited by statute was a question of fact depending on the circumstances of the particular case, and to be determined in each case by the verdict of the jury. But it was held in the case of *Horne v. Mackenzie*, before the House of Lords (*5 Clark v. Finzley*, 628), that the test suggested by Lord Cockburn in his charge to the jury, which was, that "The thing to be looked at is the fact of the absence or the prevalence of the fresh water, though strongly impregnated with salt," was "erroneous, whether treated as an exclusive test or as one of great importance for consideration."

22. Although Lord Cockburn's charge to the jury in *Horne v. Mackenzie* was disapproved of by the House of Lords on the point above mentioned, it is thought desirable to direct counsel's attention to the following passages from it, which are to be found in *6 Cl. & Fin. 631 to 635*, as expressing in clear language, subject to the above mentioned correction, what is generally understood to be the meaning of the term estuary of a river:—

"Now, assuming the machines to have been used, the point is, whether they were so wrongfully! There are many circumstances which might have made the use of them wrongful; but the only ground on which they can be held to have been so under those laws is, that they were placed in illegal situations. Hence the full question put to you is, whether saltnets were wrongfully fished by means of these engines placed in situations prohibited by law."

"It may naturally occur to you as odd, that a question so much involved in law should be put to you. But it was unavoidable. Because, though a court may give the legal rule which permits or condemns these machines, according to circumstances, the determination of the circumstances, that is, of the facts to which the rule is to be applied, is the proper province of a jury. I shall therefore begin by giving you as much of the law as is necessary, and shall then leave you with such observations as may appear to me to be proper, to apply this law to what you shall think the true import of the evidence."

"I say, as much as is necessary; for it is not necessary for the determination of this particular case that I should give, or attempt to give you a catalogue, or a description of all the circumstances even of situation, under which salt-nets may be lawful or the reverse; many of them being no application to this case; and it is needless to encumber ourselves with legal matter that is superfluous. Nor shall I trouble you by any observations either on the history or the policy of the law. These may be useful to lawyers by assisting them to put the right construction on disputed statutes, but they are of little or no use after the construction of these statutes is fixed; and least of all to juries, who, without any reasoning on the subject, must take the law as they receive it from the court."

"Now I have to lay it down to you in the first place, that the statutes as explained by decisions make these machines unlawful if they be placed in what is usually known as a river in the ordinary sense of this word. You have heard enough in this case to let you know that science and investigation may discover rivers where the untrained eye cannot or does not trace them. Of this case I shall speak instantly. All I now say is, that this apparatus is prohibited by law, if it be placed in a river."

"In the second place there are many rivers which only join the ocean through a frith, or through a long back-walled valley where the fresh and salt waters meet. In this situation it will probably depend upon external appearances whether ordinary observers will say that the space is occupied by the sea or by the river or by both. If it shall be so fully and distinctly occupied by the flowing fresh water as that it is really a river, though the common river features may be periodically erased by the tide, it comes under the preceding rule; that is, being still a river these machines are unlawful."

* Bright & D. of Atholl, the Tay case, 5 Dow. 251. *Euston v. Finlay*, 2 Wilson and Shaw, 261. *Horne v. Mackenzie*, 6 Cl. and Fin. 631. *Ross v. D. of Sutherland*, 3 Bell, 109 & 215.

"Moreover, rivers have estuaries; that is, spaces intermediate between the strictly proper river and the strictly proper sea. Through these partly fresh and partly salt estuaries, though its ordinary river features may be impeded, or at high tides even obliterated, the river still does in truth exist and operate; though its existence be only sustained amongst sand and shanks, through which it has to work its way struggling with the tide. Now these structures are also unlawful in these estuaries. Not that estuaries are specially mentioned by name in the statutes; neither are friths. But the estuary is a part of the river and is included under this word. The mere name is of little importance. The thing to be looked to is the fact of the absence, or of the prevalence of the fresh water, though strongly impregnated by salt. Now, where this fresh water prevails, though in the estuary these structures are illegal; and they are not only unlawful (meaning always within the ebbing and flowing of the tide) when placed in the channel of the estuary that is always covered with water, but they are so also if they be placed on the sands which are left dry by the ebbing of the sea.

"In these two situations, *sic*, in the river or in its landlocked estuary, the contrivances are illegal. There are two situations of a different description in which they are lawful.

"For in the third place some rivers terminate without passing through any frith or estuary, and are lost in the open ocean almost as soon as they touch the salt water. In this case stakes are not prohibited if they be placed away from the immediate mouth of the river, though situated where the sea ebbs and flows. The ebbing and flowing won't of itself render them unlawful, because they may be within the sphere of this phenomenon, and yet in the pure and unclouded sea.

"In the fourth place there are examples in which the junction of the fresh water and the salt does not take place, as in the case last put, at the edge of the open ocean, but far up in the land where the river loses itself in arms or in bays of the sea. These portions of the sea become what are called arms of the sea, merely because they happen to be enclosed within ridges which guide their waters into the interior; but this circumstance does not make these arms identical with estuaries. They are the sea; and, being so, these machines, if placed in or on arms of the sea, as distinguished from the estuaries of rivers, are not unlawful. What shall be held to be an arm, and what an estuary, is a question of fact for you. All I say as to the rule is, that if there be an arm distinct from an estuary, then in that arm, or, in other words, in that portion of the sea, these fixed traps are not illegal.

"The substance of these rules is merely this, that to make the particular engines with which we are now dealing unlawful, it must be proved that they are in a river, or in its estuary, whether within the channel or on the sands made dry by the ebbing. It is the pursuer's business to prove that they are so placed. If he shall fail the defendant may have nothing to do; but if, not content with relying on the pursuer's failure, the defendant chooses, they may show, and they have tried to do so, that their structures are truly in the sea, whether the open sea or on one of its arms or bays, and if so, they are lawful.

"In short, a river does not lose its legal protection in reference to salmon fishing, merely by being met by the advancing tide, provided this be within what are called (though usually by two Latin words) the jaws of the land, and provided the relative size of the river, and the other circumstances, shall satisfy a jury that on the whole the space is river, including in this term its estuary. And, on the other hand, the sea does not lose its privilege merely because a river flows into it, or flows through one of its arms or bays where the tide ebbs and flows, provided the relative smallness of the stream, and other circumstances, shall satisfy a jury on the whole the space is sea, and not river or the continuation of a river through its estuary."

23. A copy of the map issued by the Commissioners, which contains the estuary of the Bush as defined by them, accompanies this case.

Counsel is requested to advise:—

1. Whether the principles laid down by the Commissioners in their Report of 1864 are correct, or in what respects they are incorrect, and particularly whether the Commissioners were correct in laying down the proposition that every river necessarily has an estuary?

2. What is the meaning of the expression "the estuary of a river" in the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863?

OPINION.

1. We think the principles laid down by the Commissioners in their report of 1864 are not correct. We think that the Acts of Parliament give no special or unusual meaning to the term "estuary of a river," either expressly or impliedly. We think that the influence of fresh water is not the test nor even one of the tests by which to decide where the estuary ends to seaward. We think the limits of the estuary must be decided to landward by the extent of the sensible influence of the tide, and to seaward by the configuration of the land on either side of the channel. We think the estuary of a river must always be part of the river, and that the provision in 13 & 14 Vic, c. 88, s. 1, that the word "estuary" shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead, means simply that an estuary properly so called shall not cease to be one because it happens to be also a harbour or roadstead. The phrase "estuary of a river," which appears for the first time in the 26 & 27 Vic, c. 114, was probably used ex cunctis to meet the possible contention that certain portions of particular rivers must be considered not as rivers, but as arms of the sea. We think that there may be rivers, the configuration of the land on either side of which is such that they have no estuary.

2. We think the "estuary of a river" in the Salmon Fishery Act, 1863 (Ireland), means the portion of the river affected by the flux and reflux of the tide, extending downwards as far as it is confined between banks which have received their configuration from the joint action of stream and tide.

As far as we can judge from the ordinance map and the enlarged map before us, and from the explanations given, there is nothing here in the nature of an estuary beyond the moderate enlargement of the river as it enters the bay, which the Commissioners have (erroneously as we think) included in the estuary.

R. PALMER,
GEORGE MELLISH,
ALFRED WILLIS.

Lincoln's Inn,
28th December, 1869.

In addition to this, we consulted the best authorities we could find on the subject, viz.:—*Worcesser's Dictionary*, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the *English Cyclopaedia*, *Richardson's Dictionary*, &c., and it struck us that our predecessors, in defining the estuary of this river by drawing a line fully half a mile seaward of its mouth across a deep bay into which the river suddenly debouched and was lost, were to a certain extent misled by the word "estuary," in the Act of 1842, being defined to "extend to a harbour, and a roadstead, and a bay," and did not draw the distinction between the word "estuary" in the Act of 1842, and the words "estuary of a river" in the Act of 1863, which latter Act for the first time prohibited the use of bag nets in "estuaries of rivers."

The next application received by us was to alter the definition of the Palmerston or Cloonaghmore River, in the county of Sligo, and we took exactly the same steps as in the former case, and unanimously decided on altering the mouth of the river and estuary.

We trust it is needless to say that in making our inquiries into these questions we totally excluded from our consideration the effect our decisions would have on any modes of fishing either inside or outside the mouth of the river or estuary; but confined ourselves strictly to defining, to the best of our judgment, geographically, what we deemed were the mouths and estuaries of each river; and we were gratified to know, that if we erred, the right of appeal having been given by the statute of 1863, in the same manner as in the case of by-laws to anyone feeling aggrieved, and which had not been given in the statute of 1863, under which the definitions were made by our predecessors, would have a fair opportunity of obtaining a decision from the highest tribunal in the country on the correctness or otherwise of our views. We therefore took care at our meetings to make all persons acquainted with this right, and our disposition to facilitate in every way in our power any appeal against our decisions. No appeal was, however, made, and the effect in these two cases—the only ones in which we have performed this duty during the past year—has been to restore four bag nets that had been legally erected for a great number of years previous to 1863.

FIXED ENGINES.

The Act of 1863 having imposed a penalty of £50, and a further one of £20 a-day on any person erecting, using, or fishing with a fixed engine for the capture of salmon without having obtained a certificate from the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, under the provisions of the Salmon Fishery Ireland Act, 1863, or a certificate from us in regard to such fixed engine, we issued, as soon as possible, certificates for all fixed engines which had been declared by the Court of Queen's Bench, on appeal, to have been legally erected, no certificates for such having been issued by our predecessors. In addition to these, we have held inquiries during the past year, and granted certificates for twenty-three fixed draft nets, commonly called in the north of Ireland "the half tram," which we found under the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Stewart v. Cabitt, and in the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Williams v. Boyd, to have been legally erected as fixed engines of some description or other during the year 1862, under the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 106, which alone authorized the use of fixed engines. These descriptions of nets, which are in reality nothing more than ordinary draft or seine nets, were never considered fixed engines until the decision of the case of Stewart v. Cabitt. We also, under the same authority, issued a certificate for one stake net in the place of a bag net, which had been erected in Cork Harbour previous to the Act of 1863, but subject to any complaint that might be made after its erection, on the part of the public, on the grounds of injury to navigation or a nuisance to the public rights of fishing. No complaints have, however, reached us since its erection.

It is right for us here to mention that no new fixed engines have been established by our acts. We are bound to give certificates wherever it has been proved to us that fixed engines have been erected under the provisions of the Act of 1842, during the open season of 1862, and anyone feeling aggrieved has the right of appeal against our decisions. Only two notices of appeal have been given, and these are not contesting the facts as to fixed engines having been legally erected in 1862 in these places, but the rights of the parties to use them, and other slight technical legal grounds.

A schedule of the certificates issued for fixed engines up to the 31st December, 1870, will be found in the Appendix.

FISHING NEAR MOUTHS OF RIVERS.

The 44th section of the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 88, enacts that it shall not be lawful for any person, save the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any

time to use nets for taking salmon at the mouth of any river where the breadth shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure, or within half a mile from the mouth of any river. As soon as the mouth of a river has been defined, it is the practice in many places for the proprietors of the land adjoining to lay claim to the exclusive fishing, and use nets within the prescribed limits, on the plea, which we believe in the majority of instances could not be sustained in a court of law, that they are the proprietors of a several fishery. We have no power to inquire into the titles of such parties, nor do we advocate that such an important power as deciding in such cases whether a several fishery exists in the place should be given to us, but we do think that, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of magistrates to impose the penalty for the *privilegio sinecure* offence against the statute is ousted by the question of title being raised, no one should be allowed to fish in such places until they had satisfied a court of common law that their claim was *bona fide*, and that a several fishery existed in the place. At present in many places the effect of the defaiture of the mouth of a river is simply to prevent the public fishing where they had probably done for many years before, and conferring on the person claiming the several fishery a monopoly, thus counteracting the benefits contemplated by the statute to a river in preventing the use of nets within half a mile of its mouth.

FISH PASSES.

During the past year we have built two fish passes over mill weirs on the River Suir at a cost of £98. They are reported to be working well, and are efficient. Not the slightest injury to either the dams or the effective working power of the mills has been caused thereby. We have also made an alteration in the fish pass on the Galway weir. The course we adopt in such cases is to have a survey made by our engineer at the cost and charges of the person or persons applying to have the fish pass built. When the form of pass has been designed, and plan and specification prepared, copies are sent to the persons interested, including the owner or occupier of the mill, and we hear any objections that may be offered to them. If there are no valid ones, and the money to cover the expense of the work is deposited in our hands, we enter into a contract with some competent builder for its execution, taking security not only for its completion in accordance with the plan and specification approved by us, but also that no injury should be done to the dam.

In addition to these passes, we have had surveys of many more weirs in Ireland prepared, and when money is provided we shall have the necessary passes built.

During the past year complaints have been received of the inefficiency of the fish passes erected by the Commissioners of Public Works on the Athlone and Tarmonbarry weirs on the River Shannon, and also that passes have not been built on the other weirs erected by them in that river.

With regard to the first, we took every pains to ascertain, not only by personal inspection, but by public inquiries, at which we took the evidence of a number of witnesses, if these complaints were well founded, and we found they were, and reported the result to the Board of Public Works. It is quite true that these passes, viz., those at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, were built by the Board of Works according to plans approved by our predecessors. The law, however, directs that all dams placed in rivers run or migration of salmon at all periods of the year, and that such provision for the free passage of the fish through such dam, shall be made at the expense of the person forming such dam, and in such manner as the Commissioners shall approve.

There are here three distinct provisions—1stly, that there shall be fish passes in all new dams, which would allow the free migration of salmon at all periods of the year—2ndly, that these shall be built at the expense of the person forming the dam—and 3rdly, that they shall be built in such manner as the Commissioners of Fisheries approved. The two latter provisions were complied with in the case of the passes built at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, but the plans approved by our predecessors, and on which the Commissioners of Public Works acted, did not secure the first; and we therefore considered, not inasmuch as all the provisions of the Act were not complied with, the public were not concluded by the approval given to such plans, and that the penalty provided by the statute for non-compliance with its provisions, might be enforced at the suit of any one feeling himself aggrieved. In this interpretation of the law, however, it appears according to the opinion of the law officers, we were incorrect; and unless money is now provided by persons interested in the fisheries of the Shannon, for the erection of efficient fish passes on these weirs, matters must remain as they are. We are, however, in hopes that the necessary funds will be forthcoming for an efficient pass at least over Tarmonbarry weir.

With regard to the weirs on which no passes have as yet been built, viz., those at Rosscarbery, Jamestown, and Knockvicar, we considered it prudent that, although plans of passes for these weirs were prepared some years ago, and even so lately as the summer of 1863, by directions of your Excellency's predecessor, our engineer should in consequence of the defects in the other passes, go again carefully over the whole of the weirs and revise his plans. This has been done, and they have been furnished to the Board of Works, and it is hoped the passes may be now carried out, and that they may prove efficient.

There is no provision of the acts which ought to be more strictly carried out than that relating to obstructions to the free migration of salmon, and we are in hopes that in a few years efficient fish passes will be built over every obstruction in Ireland.

MILLS AND GRATINGS.

By the 32nd and 33rd Vic., c. 9, it is enacted that the exemption from compliance with the provisions of the 76th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106, which requires that gratings shall be placed in watercourses leading the water to and from mills, during the ascent and descent of salmon, and lattices during the descent of fry, shall extend only to such cases in which, and for such periods during which, it shall be proved to our satisfaction that such exemption is necessary for the effective working of the machinery.

This imposed on us a work of more than ordinary labour, care, and attention. The mills are numerous in the country, the trade is a very close one, in the majority of cases little profit arising, and they are most important resources of the country, which should not be lightly considered even for the advantage of the fisheries.

It became, therefore, our anxious desire that while we were doing all in our power for the protection of the fish, we should not do anything to cause injury to the milling power of the country. The erection of lattice work would have caused in most cases a serious injury, and we have not enforced it, except in cases where turbines are used, and the law is peremptory in this respect. With regard to gratings, we have given exemption in every case where it was proved to our satisfaction they would have been injurious to the effective working of the mill, and we are not aware of a single instance of having compelled their continuance after they had been put up, when injury was proved. We can now, therefore, state that, notwithstanding all the outcry against this clause, no injury has been done to the milling power, while it has proved most advantageous in many cases to the fisheries.

LOCAL MANAGEMENT, &c.

During the past year the triennial elections of Conservators have taken place, and we are happy to say that no complaints of irregularity at them have been made. The elections took place in the month of October last, and the regulations we had formed for their conduct were issued in June preceding. These regulations will be found in the Appendix.

We are, however, constrained to refer here to a matter which occurred in one district, and which if overlooked, or allowed in other districts, may have the most injurious effects.

The 8th section of the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 88, directs that when any moneys shall be received by the treasurer of any district in respect of licence duties, or rates for the period or term in which the then next election of Conservators is to take place, such moneys shall, until such election, be carefully retained by such treasurer, and shall after such election be paid over by him to, or to the order of, the new Board of Conservators, to be by them applied according to the provisions of the Act.

In order to secure, as far as in our power lay, a strict observance of this most salutary provision, we issued to every Conservator, and clerk, and treasurer of a Board in Ireland a circular of which the following is a copy:—

4th day of May, 1870.

CIRCULAR.

To THE CONSERVATORS OF FISHERIES IN IRELAND.

Sir,—I am desired to remind you that the 8th section of the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 88, directs that the funds collected this year for licence duties and rates should be paid over to the treasurer of the district, and be carefully retained by him until the next election of Conservators, which should take place in October next; and after such election, they may be paid over by him to the order of the new Board of Conservators.

The Inspectors beg that the present Boards of Conservators will take care that the above provisions of the law are strictly attended to, as they will feel it their duty to see that the funds of this year are handed over intact to the new Boards of Conservators to be elected in October next, as directed by the Act of Parliament.

Instructions relative to the elections will be forwarded in due course to the persons interested.

By order,

ALAN HORSEY, Secretary.

It will be easily seen that the object of the Legislature in enacting the clauses to which we have referred, was to place newly elected Boards of Conservators in possession of funds to meet the expenses of the district, without which, the salmon at the most critical period of the year, the spawning season, would be unprotected, as no funds could be collected from licence duties or rates till the following fishing season.

Immediately after the elections, a complaint was made to us by the newly elected Board for the Dublin district, that the funds paid into the treasurers' hands had not been handed over to the new Board, as directed by the statute.

We called upon them to comply with the law, which, however, we regret to say has not up to the present been done, and we feel it to be our duty, however unpleasant it may be, to state our strong opinion to your Excellency, that this contempt for the provisions of the law by any Board of Conservators or treasurers, should not be allowed with impunity, or the consequences to the fisheries may be most disastrous.

Newly elected Boards of Conservators cannot be expected, without funds, to run the risk of proceedings at law, which might involve them in heavy pecuniary liability. They may be composed of gentlemen who have no pecuniary interest whatever in the fisheries of the district, and who are simply giving up their time and attention gratuitously for the public benefit. It is therefore our duty to bring the matter thus prominently before your Excellency, as if it be passed over in this instance, the treasurer of any district hereafter, may, in the last year of his office of the Board of Conservators, retain all the public money received by him, and refuse either to comply with the provisions of the Act, or to give any account whatever of the money received by him, knowing that no incoming Board will undertake the liability of any proceedings at law to recover the amount; and when it is recollect that this is public money, and the greater portion derived from a poor class of fisherman who fish on the common law right, we cannot help feeling that it becomes the duty of the Governing Department to enforce the law.

This matter is of such vital consequence throughout the country we have felt it necessary to dwell on it at this length.

As a general rule, we find that Boards of Conservators are anxious to enforce such regulations as may tend to the advancement of the fisheries, and receive and give effect to any suggestions we may from time to time propose to them for the management of their district. The great difficulty, however, under which every Board of Conservators labours is a deficiency of funds for the protection and development of the fisheries. We think that this might be remedied to a certain extent by a re-adjustment of the licence duties and rates payable on fixed and several fisheries, for we know that at present there are many engines used in Ireland which are not at all taxed in proportion to their capability of capture, while there are others paying a higher rate in proportion to other more productive engines.

The raising of the licence duties on rods all over Ireland to £1, which has been accomplished during the past year, after considerable exertion, not only on our part, but that of many Boards in Ireland, will not only increase the funds at the disposal of the Boards, but will have certain other advantages. Heretofore the licence duty on rods was in some districts only ten shillings, while in others it was £1, and it was not an uncommon practice for some anglers to take out their licences in a district at the lower rate, wholly ignoring the interest of the district in which they fished, and which contributed to their sport. Indeed, so far was this carried in some places, that the riparian owners of fisheries in some districts, where the licence duty was £1, sent to Dublin, where the licence duty was only ten shillings, for their licences, thus not contributing one farthing to the funds of the district in which they owned property and fished. This most unjust proceeding was naturally productive of considerable dissatisfaction. The equalisation of the licence duty will take away all inducement to act in the same way for the future.

The number of salmon rod licences issued during the past year was 2,787, and with the present licence duty this should increase the revenue fully £1,000.

The revenue last year from licences exceeded that of any former year since the establishment of licence duties on fishing engines in 1849; and reached the sum of £7,511 13s. 4d. We believe this will be considerably increased during the present year, while the number of persons employed in 1870 amounted to 10,520, as compared with 9,629 in 1869, being an increase of 891.

In addition to this, there was received for societies of fines, sales of forfeited engines, interest, &c. (independently of subscriptions), a further sum of £503 7s. 10d., making a total revenue for the year of £8,015 1s. 2d.

In our last Report we referred to the question of the amount of duty payable upon the Poor Law Valuation on the fixed and several fisheries in the country as a means of increasing the sum available for, not only protection, but a further development of the

fisheries by the opening up of new spawning grounds. This subject is receiving our attention, and we trust it will lead to the desired object.

In some districts, where the rivers are suitable for angling, societies have been formed by gentlemen for the purpose of securing more efficient protection by payment of water-bailiffs out of their own resources. We may instance two particularly—the Suir Preservation Society, and the Cork Anglers' Club. The former, in addition to the many advantages conferred by them on the fisheries of their river at a very considerable outlay, have provided the funds for building the fish passes last year, to which we have previously referred.

We strongly recommend the adoption of a similar course by the resident proprietors, wherever rivers are suitable. It would be attended with most beneficial results, and would tend much to overcome the difficulties arising from insufficiency of funds.

NEW LEGISLATION.

However desirable it might be to have a consolidation of the present laws, which are scattered over so many Acts of Parliament, we believe the time has hardly arrived for this, and we think it would be much better to let the late legislation on the subject develop itself, and that short bills remedying defects and making any amendments that may be necessary should be passed from time to time, until there would at last be a code perfect in principle, from which a consolidation might then be prepared, which would not only be acceptable to the country, but be beneficial to the fisheries. It is quite true that so many Acts of Parliament in force on the subject have on many occasions led to confusion; but we think this is now greatly obviated by a short digest of these laws which has been prepared and circulated by Mr. Brady, and which will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

In conclusion, we can only repeat generally that the Salmon Fisheries of the country are at present a most valuable property—steadily increasing in commercial prosperity, and likely to continue so, and that we are indebted to the Constabulary and Coastguard for very valuable assistance rendered by both departments in enforcing the laws for the protection and improvement of the Irish Fisheries.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE.

ALAN HORNER, Secretary.

*Office of Irish Fisheries,
12, Ely-place, Dublin,
13th July, 1871.*

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STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Division.	Boundaries.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1876.			2nd Class employed in 1876.			3rd Class employed in 1876.		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys
1	Dublin,	From the Bracken Point miles north of Free-mile-point Station to the station three miles south of Calais Station.	John H. Cough, Commander, N.S.	88	417	64	77	372	36	68	243	39
2	Ardlow,		Vincent Williams, Com- mander, N.S.	-	-	-	233	1,035	21	63	301	13
3	Wexford,	From Cork to Bantry,	Edward Williams, Com- mander, N.S.	32	124	-	178	731	52	40	183	-
4	Waterford,	From East Bank of Barrow Ferry, twenty miles west, to Ballyvalla Head, North of Dungarvan Harbor, nearly Waterford.	Hugo H. Burnaby, Com- mander, N.S.	0	39	8	140	606	16	44	16	8
5	Tayget,	From Ballyvalla Bridge to Garryvoe,	W. H. Weston, Commander, N.S.	0	34	2	92	450	23	24	187	1

No. 1

of ISLAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

APPENDIX.

STATE of the REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON the COAST

No.	NAME OR DESCRIPTION.	BOUNDRAYS.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1870.			2nd Class employed in 1870.			3rd Class employed in 1870.		
				Fathoms.	Mts.	Feet.	Yards.	Mts.	Feet.	Yards.	Mts.	Feet.
6	Queentown,	From Ballycotton Bay seaward to Bengheda Bay, including Queen- town Harbour.	J. Hall, Esq., Commander, R.N.	7	26	1	81	206	6	101	304	91
7	Kinsale,	From Mortleville Point East, to Galley Head West.	J. W. Carter, Commander, R.N.	43	237	41	143	615	41	303	1,182	65

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

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APPENDIX

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Description.	Boroughs.	Registering Office,	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.		
				Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
8	Kilkieran, -	From Galtee Head to Stane Bridge at the head of Roarty Bay.	H. M. Dyer, Commander, R.N.	9	52	5	320	1,301	310	350	1,864	128
9	Oughteras Barbaron.	From Stane Bridge, County Cork, to Kenmare Bridge, County Kerry	John C. Dyer, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	53	214	10	493	2,006	10
10	Killarney, -	From Kenmare (S.), to Brandon Creek, near Limerick harbour (S.)	P. Mahony, Divisional Officer,	14	69	10	25	125	4	229	1,487	98

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND, from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

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APPENDIX.

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Description.	Boundaries.	Responsible Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
11	Ballybegs,	From Ballybegs Bridge, Tralee, on the S.W., to List Castle, on the East.	Mr. W. Drish, - - -	1	3	-	17	60	1	35	92	1
12	Kilnaboy,	From Loop Head to Furnace Bay, also from Loop head to Fergus.	Charles O'R. Hall, Com- mander, R.N.	-	-	-	8	16	-	100	480	-
13	Scotfield,	From Battard, South, to Lockton Post, North.	W. H. Wright, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	293	-
14	Galway,	From Ladagh Head to Mace Head,	George Harwood, Inspecting Officer.	7	19	22	265	880	11	314	886	-
15	Gillies,	Dooling to Mace Island, County Galway.	C. E. Backe, Commander, R.N.	29	62	-	528	2,905	25	429	1,600	8

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

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STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Division	BUREAU	Regulating Officer	1st Class employed in 1890.			1st Class employed in 1891.			1st Class employed in 1892.		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys
16	Ecol., .	Douglas Head, East, to Doublas Head, West.	Robert George Gibbons, Inspecting Officer.	-	-	-	11	23	-	210	500	44
17	Belmullet, .	From Douglas Head to Better Point,	Duke Young, Lieut., n.c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	1,014	18
18	Ballycastle (E).	Gap of Barragh Island to Bloody Point	H. S. Mandrell, Lieut., n.c.,	-	-	-	2	15	1	110	1,222	10
19	Pollardiv., .	Barragh Island to Cooley's Island, .	H. Somer, Divisional Officer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	255	-
20	Sligo, .	Strandhill Barrows to Dursey Abbey.	Gen. T. Morris, Lieut., n.c.,	1	5	-	50	500	48	181	569	3

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

APPENDIX.

STATE of the Registry of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Number.	Description.	Registering Office.	1st Class employed in 1870.			2nd Class employed in 1870.			3rd Class employed in 1870.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
21	Rifflings,	Damaged to Lower Fly, East.	Prince Edward, Libl., N.Y.	2	4	-	290	1,538	187	-	-	-
22	Declan,	Ground to Rutherford,	E. G. Bell, District Officer,	-	-	-	331	947	270	242	745	-
23	Cara,	Disastrous to Magdalen Poles,	Jesse D. Curtis, Commander, N.Y.	8	16	-	905	1,193	51	114	815	6

No. 1—continued.

of TIRASPOLE from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

APPENDIX,

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS ON the COAST

No.	NAME or Description	DISEMBARKATION	Registering Officer	1st Class employed in 1910			2nd Class employed in 1910			3rd Class employed in 1910		
				Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
24	Ballycastle (Antrim)	Derry Hill Railway Station to Junction's Bridge.	A. W. J. Richardson, Com- mander, R.N.	-	-	-	145	485	4	35	62	1
25	Carrickfergus	Fawley's Bridge, near Cavan Point, to White Passage near Belfast.	William G. Englehardt, Com- mander, R.N.	-	-	-	32	143	-	321	216	-
26	Douglashead	Culzean, Flaxy's Burn, to Cloghy, Newcastle Quay.	E. H. Hartwell, Commander, R.N.	17	118	1	159	684	52	22	30	-
27	Strangford	Newcastle Quay, North, to Sheepland Head, South.	James Pyper, Staff Com- mander, R.N.	-	-	-	147	238	3	9	33	-
28	Newcastle	Glen's Island, North, to Elbow Point, Kilkeel, South.	R. Meek, Commander, R.N.	28	122	9	94	379	26	29	40	6

No. 1—continued

of Ireland from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

APPENDIX,

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME or DESCRIPTION.	HOMEPORT.	REGISTERED OFFICE.	1st Class employed in 1878.			2nd Class employed in 1878.			2nd Class employed in 1879.		
				Vessel	M.	Rps.	Vessel	M.	Rps.	Vessel	M.	Rps.
29	Coolingford.	Bellough Point, South, in the River Foss, Elbow, North.	W. F. A. Harris, Linist., N.Y.	14	94	12	142	537	6	167	459	-
30	Dundalk.	Ballagh Point, nearly Level, to Mandra Town, Dunglede.	G. B. Bell, Linist., N.Y.	-	-	-	221	827	15	-	-	-
31	Mahabla.	Mouth of Boyne to Whip of the Water, Baldeyle.	William Moriarty, Com- mander, R.N.	13	414	32	25	165	8	35	33	-

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND, from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

Author: Dr. Rakeshwar K. Bhakuni of University of Hyderabad from Odisha Group

APPENDIX, No. 3.

APPENDIX,
No. 3 and 4.

HOWTH HERRING FISHERY FOR SEASON 1870.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishery at Howth, between the 1st June, 1870, and 19th November, 1870, furnished by Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Howth.

Date, Month ending—	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of hours of Boats employed.	Average price per Mease of Boat.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days Boats employed.	Observation.
	English	Irish	Scots	Total					
June 1.	27	55	1	83	1,200	£ 2. 6.	£ 1,217 18 4	5	Mixed quality of fish.
" 12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 18.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 24.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 1.	-	-	-	-	12,000	£ 2. 6.	£ 2,400 0 0	5	Very good quality.
" 9.	84	54	2	140	12,000	£ 2. 6.	£ 2,400 0 0	5	Do.
" 15.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 22.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 28.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August 5.	72	48	18	138	2,000	£ 1. 1. 11d	£ 2,216 18 0	6	Very good fish—hailing "Black Gull."
" 12.	72	52	2	126	2,000	£ 1. 1. 11d	£ 2,216 18 0	6	Do.
" 19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 27.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September 3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 17.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 24.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 22.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	-	-	-	-	£ 1,067	-	£ 2,129 12 0	109	-
Average number and hours per day for the 109 days worked.	28	29	17	64	4716	£ 2. 6.	£ 2,129 12 0	-	-

APPENDIX, No. 4.

ARDGLASS HARBOUR.

ABSTRACT of HERRING FISHERY for Season 1870 (which commenced 4th June and ended on 15th October), showing number of Boats employed, and greatest number of Meases caught per Boat; also highest and average price per Mease in each month, and total quantity caught, and gross sum realized.

Month ending	Highest Number of Boats employed on any one Night, English, Irish, and Scots.	Highest Number of Meases per Boat.	Total Number of Meases.	Highest and Average Price.	Total Amount realized.	Number of Days out.
June 30th,	208	64	8,036	£ 2. 1. 6. 0. 11. 4d.	£ 2,000 18 2	20
July 30th,	126	56	11,096	£ 2. 1. 6. 0. 14. 4d.	£ 2,217 18 4d.	23
August 31st,	142	55	6,770	£ 2. 1. 6. 0. 13. 4d.	£ 4,711 0 5	21
October 15th.	22	66	1,061	£ 1. 1. 7. 0. 17. 4d.	£ 1,067 0 5	20
Total,	-	-	39,863	-	£ 10,000 12 4d	97

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 5.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1870.

Date of Licence	Persons to whom Granted,	Locality of Beds	Area of Beds,	
1845, 24th November, 7th December,	W. H. Carter, esq. Lake Lyons, esq.	Tranroe Bay, county Mayo, Moernaghmore, county Mayo,	19 1 21 17 0 0	
1848, 9th June,	F. H. Downing, -	Oif Dhuine Point, county Kerry,	3 9 28	
1849, 26th February,	H. T. Evanson, -	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	19 0 10	
1851, 5th February, 15th February,	John Mahon, esq. Rev. Denis Mahony, -	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry, Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	145 2 0 147 9 0	
1852, 17th November, 17th November,	Thomas Whitt, esq. John C. Garvey, esq.	Ballynacore Bay, county Sligo, Clay Bay, county Mayo,	123 1 25 106 3 33	
1853, 22nd September,	J. O. Woodhouse, esq.	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal,	63 0 23	
1854, 1st July, 12th November, 15th November,	Renton Whelan, esq. Hon. David Pakenham, J. K. Bowell, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth, Killing Harbour, county Mayo, Ballyconneely Bay, county Galway,	81 2 13 283 0 0 233 0 0	
1855, 18th July, -	John Richards, esq.	Blackhead Bay, county Mayo,	90 0 0	
1856, 30th July, -	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton, William Foxwell, esq.	Bear Haven, county Cork, Avalon Bay, county Galway,	45 0 0 50 0 0	
1857, 7th August,	Thomas Roden, esq.	Glengeorge Harbour, county Cork,	0 1 0	
1858, 12th February, 15th February,	Rev. A. Magee, A. C. Lambert, esq.	Sreamstown and Cleigan Bay, co. Galway, Killary Harbour, county Galway,	277 0 0 114 0 0	
1859,	Rev. H. H. Wall, Knight of Kerry, Cormac W. Heuston, William McCormick, esq., Edward Brown, esq., M. C. O'Brien, esq., Eleazar Pike, esq., William Pike, esq.	Mossm and Andree Bays, county Galway, Valence Harbour, county Kerry, Killary Harbour, county Mayo, Adill Sound, county Mayo, Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, Oyster Haven, county Cork, Lough Mask, Estuary of Lee, county Cork, Adill Sound, county Mayo,	348 0 0 78 0 0 43 0 0 149 0 0 252 0 0 20 0 0 47 0 0 1,670 0 0	
1860,	2nd February, 3rd February, 3rd February, 11th February, 11th May, 4th October, 6th October, 14th November,	Row, H. H. Wall, Knight of Kerry, Cormac W. Heuston, William McCormick, esq., Edward Brown, esq., M. C. O'Brien, esq., Eleazar Pike, esq., William Pike, esq.	Macroom Bay, county Galway,	225 0 0
1861, 10th January,	William Forster, esq.	Cloghane Bay, county Clare,	115 0 0	
1862, 14th February, 3rd March, 6th March,	Robert W. C. Rivers, esq. James Walker, esq. Edmund Power, esq.	Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	137 0 0 270 0 0	
1863, 29th May, -	George O'Hea, esq., m.r.	Adill Sound, county Mayo,	480 0 0	
1864,	2nd February, 5th April, 12th June, 10th June, 30th September, 31st October, 31st October, 31st October, 31st October, 31st October, 31st October, 11th November, 11th November, 31st December, 31st December, 31st December, 31st December,	Lord Fortescue, Lord Wallington, Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P., A. W. Wyndham, esq., Captain George Austin, John Knott, esq., Robert T. Atkins, esq., R. R. L. Ashby, esq., P. M. Lynch, esq., A. Bent, esq., J. R. Davies, esq., Captain W. F. Barry, C. P. Archer, esq., T. Young Prior, esq., P. Macsleay, esq., Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Tranroe Bay, county Waterford, Galway Bay, county Galway, Pealeasheary Bay, county Clare, Newport Bay, county Mayo, Westport Bay, County Mayo, Arlbear and Mastrin Bays, county Galway, Lough Hyne, county Cork, Galway Bay, county Galway, Galway Bay, county Galway, Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford, Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford, Glaunore Harbour, county Cork, Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, Ballynakill and Barnardine Bays, co. Galway, Killala Bay, county Mayo,	65 0 0 1,370 0 0 199 0 0 80 0 0 134 0 0 236 0 0 33 0 0 180 0 0 250 0 0 65 0 0 27 0 0 68 0 0 48 0 0 90 0 0 133 0 0 275 0 0
1865,	12th April, 12th April, 29th April, 12th May, 2nd November, 2nd November, 1st December, 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Eight Hon. John Wynne, Lord Baron Vestry, Law Life Assurance Society, Marquess of Sligo, Miss Rev. Dr. McHale, Thomas McCarthy Collas, esq., Marquess of Sligo, John Obin Woodhouse, esq., Captain Asheen, Richard J. Vesey-Boyle, esq., Richard Mahony, esq., Mr. Robert McBrown,	Clew Bay, county Mayo, Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo, Sligo Bay, county Sligo, Dingle Harbour, county Kerry, Clew Bay, county Mayo, Clew Bay, county Mayo, Shares of Achill Island, county Mayo, Raskegraney Bay, county Cork, Clew Bay, county Mayo, Carlingford Lough, county Louth, Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, Ballyodore Bay, county Sligo, Kerrera Estuary, county Kerry, Killary Harbour,	190 0 0 148 0 0 190 0 0 130 0 0 116 0 0 25 0 0 125 0 0 75 0 0 26 0 0 24 0 0 38 0 0 54 0 0 30 0 0 61 0 0
1866,	26th April, 26th April, 31st April, 4th June,	Wexford Harbour, Clew Bay, county Mayo, Blackfoot Bay, county Mayo, Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	70 0 0 270 0 0 11 0 0 42 0 0	

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OTTER DRUG up to 31st December, 1870.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Bds.	Area of Bds.
			A. S. P.
1867, 16th June,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Derriford Bay, county Sligo,	87 0 0
16th July,	Harcis Hamilton Townend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork,	250 0 0
16th July,	Thomas Seddon, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	789 0 0
16th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Atherton,	Bladnoch Bay, county Kerry,	160 0 0
16th July,	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Rosslareiger Bay, county Cork,	310 0 0
16th July,	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Salter Harbour, county Mayo,	17 0 0
16th July,	Richard D. Keen, esq.	Hore's Strand, county Dublin,	35 0 0
16th July,	William J. St. George, esq.,	Galway Bay, county Galway,	819 0 0
16th July,	Christopher T. Bulloigne, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	650 0 0
16th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Fury,	Lough Malva, county Cork,	70 0 0
16th July,	Rev. Nicholas Martin,	Trodderma Bay, county Donegal,	90 0 0
16th July,	John Smyth, esq.	Millstone River, county Cork,	19 2 0
16th July,	Stephen E. Collie, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	212 0 0
16th July,	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Rosslareiger Bay, county Cork,	43 0 0
16th July,	Robert W. C. Rivers, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare,	30 0 0
24th July,	François J. Graham, esq.	Bansdorff Bay, county Galway,	20 0 0
1868, 21st January,	William Hart, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	793 0 0
11th February,	Michael Lyons, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	15 0 0
11th February,	Charles Rankin, esq.	Hirte Harbour, county Kerry,	55 0 0
12th March,	Stephen Brown, esq.	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	3 0 0
12th March,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballydore Bay, county Sligo,	195 0 0
1869, 13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kennard Bay,	20 0 0
13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	15 0 0
13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Gleagarriff Harbour,	60 0 0
4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Arr Bay,	250 0 0
11th March,	Richard J. McHony,	Kensore Bay,	45 0 0
11th March,	Thomas Kilkenny Sullivan,	Kensore Bay,	196 0 0
12th March,	John W. Payne, i.	Banry Bay,	51 0 0
14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31 0 0
14th June,	Mr. Catherine Brown,	Carrabrosserry Bay,	60 0 0
14th June,	Wilkes Little,	Killala Bay,	190 0 0
10th September,	Lord Glenarvan,	Castlegford Lough,	45 0 0
10th September,	Henry W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20 0 0
10th September,	Owen Wynd,	Sligo Bay,	77 0 0
10th September,	Owen Wynd,	Sligo Bay,	53 0 0
1870, 12th March,	R. J. Verney,	Ballydore Bay,	18 2 0
		Total,	10,948 3 24

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
No. 6.

RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS and the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES (in)

No.	Where Fleet Not situated.	Description of Fleet No.	Name of Person managing and using Fleet No.	Name of Owner of Fleet No., or of Land to which Not attached.	Name of Trough or which Sail attached.	Flock.
1	Bearse, otherwise Ross, otherwise Name and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Head Wm.	Thomas Murphy,	John H. Glanville,	Douglas Town,	Whitethorn,
2	Barrow River,	None,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Brennan,	St. Muller,
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Name and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	None,	Joseph Hunt,	W. M. Gleeson,	Moorings,	Whitethorn,
4	None,	None,	Walter Sweeney,	Walter Sweeney,	Anaghs,	Slanagh,
5	None,	None,	Michael D. Colly,	—	Carrickcove,	Edgeways,
6	None,	None,	James Doyle,	—	Great Island,	Edgeways,
7	None,	None,	James Keane,	—	None,	None,
8	None,	None,	Michael Cullen,	—	Slanagh, Upper,	Slanagh,
9	None,	None,	John Shandall,	—	Great Island,	Slanagh,
10	None,	None,	P. Shanahan,	—	None,	None,
11	None,	None,	George Keen,	N. Power,	None,	None,
12	None,	None,	John Lynch,	—	None,	Pathing,
13	Bar.	None,	Hugh Tracy,	—	None,	None,
14	None,	None,	John Walsh,	—	Checkpoint,	None,
15	Bar., Name, and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	None,	John Lynch,	—	Cochlear,	None,
16	None,	None,	Michael Delaney,	Magennis/Watford,	Crusheen,	Cougha,
17	None,	None,	Ross Coglan,	J. J. D. Coghlan,	Drumna,	Dunn,
18	None,	None,	W. P. F. Tighe,	J. W. P. Tighe,	Drumcree,	Inishcree,
19	None,	None,	Patrick Ryan,	E. W. Stone,	Crusheen,	Old Ross,
20	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Name and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	None,	W. P. F. Tighe,	W. P. F. Tighe,	Clonmany,	The Ross,
21	None,	None,	John Higgins,	D. Macmillan,	Clonmany,	None,
22	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Name and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	None,	John Higgins,	—	Clonmany,	Kilnaboy,
23	Name River,	None,	John Head,	Miss and Mrs. Vlars,	Reservoir,	Dyestown,
24	Bar. River,	None,	Paul Andrews,	S. A. Power,	Corrington,	Edgeways,
25	None,	None,	Giles & P. Murray,	N. Power,	Dundrum,	None,
26	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Name and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	None,	Michael Healy,	Dr. J. McHugh,	Upper Balliporeen,	Balliporeen,
27	None,	None,	Thomas Murphy,	Col. Chas. Kennedy,	Kearney's Bay,	Kilkeel,
28	None,	None,	Joseph Hunt,	Pete Orange,	Roskarrow,	None,
29	None,	None,	P. Shanahan,	None,	None,	None,
30	None,	None,	John Doyle,	J. Devine,	Ringsdale,	None,
31	None,	None,	J. Doyle,	None,	None,	None,
32	None,	None,	J. Walsh,	Mrs. Roche,	Dromore,	Upper Balliporeen,
33	None,	None,	J. Gilligan,	P. Heneghan,	Balliporeen,	Edgeways,
34	None,	None,	John Doon,	N. Power,	Dromore,	Edgeways,
35	None,	None,	David Gannon,	None,	Cupper,	None,
36	None,	None,	James Butler,	Samuel King,	Filbertown,	Kilkeel,
37	None,	None,	None,	None,	None,	None,
38	None,	None,	None,	None,	None,	None,
39	Sole, Name, and Barrow Rivers conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour,	South or South-West.	None Cox,	None,	None,	None,
40	None,	None,	James Kavanagh,	Lord Empson,	Dundrum,	St. John's Head,
41	None,	None,	A. Ryan, or Hayes,	—	—	Deathy.
42	None,	None,	M. Doyle,	None,	Chesheragh,	None,
43	None,	None,	A. Sheehan,	None,	None,	None,
44	Bar.	None,	None Cox,	None,	None,	Rathpoole,
45	Shannon River,	Fly-No.	N. A. Power,	N. A. Power,	Grange,	Magans
46	None,	Stake-No.	None Cox,	None,	Quarri,	None,
47	None,	Stake-No.	S. McAnally,	None,	Shanesburgh,	None,
48	None,	Stake-No.	William Kennedy,	John Cox,	Clarefield,	None,
49	None,	Stake-No.	D. McAnally,	Patricia Kenny,	Battery Island,	Edgeways,
50	None,	Stake-No.	Frank O'Callaghan,	None,	None,	None,
51	None,	Stake-No.	J. Connealy,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
52	None,	Stake-No.	John Connell,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
53	None,	Stake-No.	James Connell,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
54	None,	Stake-No.	James Connell,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
55	None,	Stake-No.	John H. Glanville,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
56	None,	Stake-No.	John H. Glanville,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
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202	None,	Stake-No.	John H. Glanville,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
203	None,	Stake-No.	John H. Glanville,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgeways,
204	None,	Stake-No.	John H. Glanville,	None,	Colonsay,	Edgew

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

47

No. 8.
the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

No.	Case No.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Approved or Reversed.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
1	Shelburne, v.	Wexford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	17 Oct. 1863.	Appeal, —	Appeal withdrawn.
2	R. Muldoon, v.	Cork.	To be closed, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Date,	No appeal.	—
3	Shelburne, v.	Wexford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	Date,	Appeal, —	Judgment affirmed.
4	Ila., v.	Kilkenny.	Date,	10 Oct. 1863.	Date,	Date,
5	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	No appeal.	—
6	Shelburne,	Wexford.	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
7	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
8	Ila., v.	Kilkenny.	To be closed, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Date,	Date,	—
9	Sinistre, v.	Wexford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	Date,	Date,	—
10	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	20 Oct. 1863.	Appeal, —	—
11	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	21 Oct. 1863.	No appeal.	—
12	Groves, v.	Wexford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	Date,	Date,	Judgment affirmed.
13	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
14	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
15	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
16	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	22 Oct. 1863.	Appeal, —	Judgment affirmed.
17	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	24 Oct. 1863.	Date,	Date,
18	Groves,	Kilkenny.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	Date,	Date,	Date,
19	Ila., v.	Wexford.	Date,	Date,	No appeal.	—
20	Ila., v.	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
21	Ila., v.	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	27 Oct. 1863.	Date,	—
23	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	28 Oct. 1863.	Date,	—
24	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	15 Dec. 1863.	Date,	—
25	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Appeal,	Appeal withdrawn.
26	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	11 Dec. 1863.	Date,	Ditto,
27	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	No appeal.	—
28	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
29	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
30	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
31	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
32	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
33	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
35	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
36	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
37	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
38	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
39	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation,	Date,	No appeal.	—
40	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected (illegally created) extending beyond low-water mark.	4 April 1864.	No appeal.	—
41	Ila., v.	Kilkenny.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	22 Dec. 1863.	Appeal,	Judgment affirmed.
42	Moyne, v.	Cork.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 102.	1 Jan. 1864.	Date,	—
43	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
44	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
45	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
46	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
47	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
48	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
49	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
50	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
51	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
52	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
54	Carnevalles,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
56	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
58	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
59	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
60	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
62	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
63	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
64	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
65	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
66	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
67	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
68	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
69	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
70	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
71	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
72	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
73	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
74	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
75	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
76	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
77	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
78	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
79	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
80	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
81	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
82	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
83	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
84	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
85	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
86	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
87	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
89	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
90	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
91	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
92	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
93	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
94	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
95	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
96	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
97	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
98	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
99	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	Date,	Date,	—
100	Ditto,	Ditto,	Date,	7 Jan. 1864.	Date,	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 6.

RESULT of INVESTIGATIONS held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS and the INSTITUTIONS of IRISH FISHERMEN into

No.	Where Fined Net-shed.	Description of Fined Net.	Name of Person manufacturing and selling Fined Net.	Name of Owner of Fined Net, or of Land on which Net-shed.	Name of Townland to which Net-shed.	Port.
76	River Barrow, otherwise Name and Barrow composed.	Hand Web.	Richard Keating,	M. W. Keane, L.	Kilmacow,	Kilmacow,
77	River Suir,	Ditto,	G. Gillet,	G. Gilde,	Kilmerty,	Ballyporeen,
78	Rivers Suir, Name, and Barrow composed, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Stake Web.	James Ryan,	Lord May,	Brancasson,	St. James and Dredship,
79	River Bar.	Bag-Net,	W. Dunn,	Dunn,	Shan,	Hock,
80	River Bar., Name, and Barrow composed.	Hand Web.	J. Hanley and others,	Lord Templemore,	Stook,	St. James and Dredship,
81	Ditto,	Ditto,	Anthony Walsh,	Ditto,	Ballybuck,	Done,
82	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Arthur N. O'Sullivan,	Lord Curte,	Wexford, Lower,	Orchard,
83	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Knockarwesh,	Ellin,
84	Sub. Ring's Channel,	Ditto,	Mary O'Reilly,	Mary O'Reilly,	Kinscattery,	Ballyporeen,
85	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tanta,	Done,
86	Bar. Name, and Barrow composed.	Hand Web,	John Hallinan & others,	Lord Templemore,	Kilmacow,	St. James and Dredship,
87	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballybuck,	Ellin,
88	Stake-Net,	Stake-Net,	Stephen a Craggagh,	Stephen a Tacklin,	Adrigole,	Ellin,
89	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. W. C. Keane,	R. W. C. Keane,	Prestwick,	Ellin,
90	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Burrow, Lower,	Done,
91	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
92	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
93	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
94	Ditto,	Ditto,	Michael Colgan,	Colonel Holman,	Kashi,	Kilmetry,
95	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. McNamee & John	Ditto,	Hicks,	Done,
96	Ditto,	Ditto,	Breen,	Ditto,	Kilmorn,	Done,
97	Ditto,	Ditto,	Eliza Holman,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
98	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
99	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
100	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
101	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Holman,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
103	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
104	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
105	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
107	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
108	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
109	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
110	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
111	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
112	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Davies,	Elizabeth Staniford,	Kinscally (Durbey),	Done,
115	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	W. B. Berdington,	G. B. Barrington,	Ballynally (Durbey),	Done,
116	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Beres,	Eve. R. Fitzgerald,	Dalybush,	Kilmetry,
117	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	E. J. Moyne,	E. J. Moyne,	East Aros,	Ahascragh,
118	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	West Aros,	Done,
119	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Finn,	W. G. Mackay,	Glazanmore,	Done,
120	Ditto,	Ditto,	C. Sanders,	C. Sanders,	Carrig Island,	Done,
121	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Finn,	S. Leslie,	Killesbeg, Lower,	Glengiven,
122	Ditto,	Ditto,	Alfred Wren,	Alfred Wren,	Corravall Sand Hill,	Kilcreedy,
123	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Castlequarter,	Done,
124	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Ditto,	Louis Wren,	Krystall,	Done,
125	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Sanders,	T. Sanders,	Cuthbertswalney,	Glengiven,
126	Ditto,	Ditto,	Alfred Wren,	Louis Wren,	Cardigan,	Ahascragh,
127	Sea off Coast of County Cork,	Bag-Net,	O. Donnell,	Samuel Holder,	Ringsdale,	Trinity,
128	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	W. Atkinson,	Lord Penzancey,	Belgrave,	Glengiven,
129	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	W. T. Foley,	Hubback Green,	Bronaghfield,	Toughal,
130	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	J. Stevens,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Done,
131	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	N. T. Foley,	D. E. Lewis,	Claygate,	Done,

the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 6.

No.	Rising.	Const.	Judgments of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment or Determination Approved or Not.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
50	Skellerns,	Wexford,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	20 Mar. 1854.	Appeal.	Settled for defendant party concerned.—See No. 321.
51	Ide,	Kilkenny,	Ditto,	14 Mar. 1854.	No appeal.	—
52	Skellerns,	Wexford,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	15 Mar. 1854.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16 Mar. 1854.	No appeal.	—
54	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	16 Mar. 1854.	—	—
55	Ditto,	Waterford,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
56	Gadlinore,	Waterford,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	27 Mar. 1854.	Ditto.	Settled for plaintiff party under Nos. 201 to 214 inclusive.
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16 Mar. 1854.	Ditto,	—
58	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto,	—
59	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
60	Skellerns,	Wexford,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected, Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	25 Mar. 1854.	Ditto.	—
62	Cashelmore,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	25 Mar. 1854.	Ditto.	—
63	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected in 1852.	25 Mar. 1854.	No appeal.	—
64	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182, and extending beyond low-water mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appealed on their discretion.	25 Mar. 1854.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
65	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Settled.—See No. 95.
66	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182, and as being injurious to navigation.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
67	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected in 1852.	28 Mar. 1854.	Ditto.	Ditto.
68	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
69	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	28 Mar. 1854.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
70	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Judgment reversed.
71	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected in 1852.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
72	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
73	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
74	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
75	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation.	2 April. 1854.	No appeal.	—
76	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	Settled and granted upon grant of leave, see No. 260.
77	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Appeal.	—
78	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
79	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	No appeal.	—
80	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated by consent of Mr. Butler.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
81	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
82	Bunney, Jr.	Ditto,	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	2 April. 1854.	No appeal.	Settled and granted upon grant of leave, see No. 260.
83	Clonmelaw,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
84	Kerry,	Limerick,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
85	Lower Cor-	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
86	Condronore,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
87	Randal,	Limerick,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
89	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
90	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
91	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
92	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
93	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
94	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
95	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
96	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
97	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
98	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
99	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
100	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
101	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as having been erected in 1852.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
103	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
104	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected in 1852.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
105	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	Judgment reversed.
107	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
108	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
109	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
110	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected in 1852.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
111	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
112	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
115	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	2 April. 1854.	No appeal.	—
116	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
117	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	No appeal.	—
118	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	—
119	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	No appeal.	—
120	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected in 1852.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
121	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
122	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
123	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
124	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, and not erected in 1852.	2 April. 1854.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
125	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
126	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Judgment reversed; but public right of fishing preserved.
127	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 April. 1854.	Ditto.	Judgment reversed.
128	Dingle,	Ditto,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation.	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
129	Dingle,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	8 Aug. 1854.	No appeal.	—
130	Dingle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
131	Dingle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
132	Dingle,	Ditto,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation.	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
133	Dingle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
134	Dingle,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
135	Dingle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
136	Dingle,	Ditto,	To be stated, as injurious to navigation.	8 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
137	Kinsale,	Cork,	To be stated, as being within three miles of Carginagh River mouth.	4 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
138	Inishmurray,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	4 Aug. 1854.	No appeal.	—
139	Dingle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
140	Dingle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—
141	Dingle,	Ditto,	To be stated, as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 182.	4 Aug. 1854.	Ditto.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 6.

Result of Inquiries held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS and the INSPECTORS of LEASE FISHERIES into

No.	Where Fined Not Stated.	Description of Fined Fish.	Name of Person maintaining and holding Fined Fish.	Name of Tenant of the Fish, or of Land to which Fined Fish adhered.	Name of Tenant in whose Possession.	Date
122	Ses of Coast of co. Cork,	Fog-Net.	John Walsh,	Roger Davis,	Knockadoon,	January,
123	Data,	Data,	D. Sullivan,	M. Longfield,	Dalbegton,	January,
124	Salterton Bay, co. Cork,	Data,	J. Linton,	A. Letton,	Data,	January,
125	River Blackwater,	Seine-Net,	H. Power,	Travess of Mrs. O'Brien,	Pulpark,	January,
126	Data,	Data,	P. Kennedy and others,	Lord Stanhope Deedes,	Tylerhook,	January,
127	Data,	Data,	H. T. Denslow,	Data,	Ardbegton,	Data,
128	Data,	Data,	J. Royston,	Data,	Ballynoe,	Data,
129	Data,	Data,	B. Doherty,	Data,	Ballynoe,	Data,
130	Data,	Data,	H. H. Royston,	Data,	Ballynoe,	Data,
141	Data,	Data,	G. Crotty,	Data,	Coolagh,	Data,
142	Data,	Seine-Net,	G. Doherty,	Data,	Dromana,	April,
143	Data,	Seine-Net,	E. G. Adams,	Mr. G. W. M. Smythe,	Russet,	Transplanted
144	Data,	Data,	Han. C. W. M. Smythe	Data,	Ballynoe,	Data,
145	Data,	Data,	E. McSweeney,	Samuel Allen,	Transplanted,	January,
146	Data,	Data,	S. Allen & N. T. Doyle	—	D'Longham,	January,
147	Data,	Data,	P. Slattery & J. Buckley	—	Newport, Hart,	Transplanted
148	Data,	Data,	P. Doherty,	Lord Huntington,	Ballynoe,	January,
149	Data,	Data,	M. Kennedy,	John,	Ballynoe,	Data,
150	Data,	Data,	P. McNeilly,	J. Kelly,	Wrenspur, East,	Data,
151	Data,	Data,	M. Whelan & W. Murphy,	—	Strawberry,	Kilkenny,
152	Data,	Data,	M. Whelan,	—	Croghan,	Data,
153	Data,	Data,	E. C. Hall,	Lord Stanhope Deedes,	Tannagh,	April,
154	Data,	Data,	E. H. Stevenson,	—	Shan,	Transplanted
155	Data,	Data,	John McElderry & W. H. Stevenson,	Rev. G. Graham,	Sant,	January,
156	Data,	Data,	R. Devane and M. McElderry,	G. Maguire,	Glossary, or Knock,	Aglish,
157	Data,	Data,	J. Flanagan,	G. O'Mahony,	Ballybeg, East,	January,
158	Data,	Data,	E. Healy,	J. Slattery,	Braemore,	Aglish,
159	Data,	Data,	William Collins,	Data,	Data,	Data,
160	Data,	Data,	Maguire Slattery,	Data,	Data,	Data,
161	Data,	Data,	C. Upton,	Campbell,	Lisney,	Data,
162	Data,	Data,	J. E. Hall,	—	Killaloy, East,	Data,
163	Data,	Data,	Rev. R. Magrath,	Thos. Beggar,	Harvested,	Data,
164	Data,	Data,	Data,	C. Doherty,	Caragh,	Data,
165	Data,	Data,	M. Whelan,	C. Doherty,	O'Kyle,	Data,
166	Data,	Data,	J. McWhinney,	—	Slaneagh,	Edgeworth,
167	Data,	Data,	P. Walsh,	—	Hughes, Lower,	Lower,
168	Data,	Data,	J. Corrall,	H. P. Maxwell,	Hilltown,	Edgeworth,
169	Data,	Data,	Data,	E. Oliver,	Hilltown,	Lower,
170	Data,	Data,	T. Doherty,	Data of Duncannon,	Hilltown,	Lower,
171	Data,	Data,	J. Barry,	H. P. Maxwell,	Hilltown,	Lower,
172	Data,	Data,	B. P. Maxwell,	Data of Duncannon,	Hilltown,	Lower,
173	Data,	Data,	J. Maguire,	H. P. Maxwell,	Hilltown, North,	Edgeworth,
174	Data,	Data,	J. Lundy,	Data of Duncannon,	Hilltown,	Lower,
175	Data,	Data,	T. Glancy,	H. P. Maxwell,	Hilltown,	Lower,
176	Adams Bay,	Fog-Net,	—	E. O'Dell,	Hilltown,	Adams,
177	Data,	Data,	—	Data,	—	Data,
178	Carthlakane Harbour,	Data-Net,	H. W. Dudd & others,	The MAGNIFICENT,	Port,	January,
179	Data,	Data,	J. A. Kirby,	Esq. Lord Venery,	Clonagh,	January,
180	Data,	Data,	H. W. Dudd & others,	E. McNamee,	Lack,	Data,
181	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Douglas,	January,
182	Data,	Data,	E. D. McNamee,	Esq. Lord Venery,	Duncannon,	Data,
183	Data,	Data,	Sir R. Blundeville,	E. McNamee,	Duncannon,	Data,
184	Ballybegs Bay,	Fog-Net,	W. Fletcher,	S. Rivers,	Dungannon,	Data,
185	Kennedy Bay,	Data,	M. O'Sullivan,	E. B. Sharkey,	Reeth,	January,
186	Ses of Coast of co. Leath,	Data,	T. A. Newcomen,	Smith Barry,	Glenplot,	January,
187	Data,	Data,	Arthur Newcomen,	—	Glyntown,	Data,
188	Data,	Data,	T. Kirk,	A. Gally,	Glyntown,	Data,
189	Data,	Data,	John E. Newcomen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Glyntown,	Data,
190	Data,	Data,	Data,	John E. Newcomen,	Data,	Data,
191	Data,	Data,	E. Jones,	Sir A. Bellingsham,	Dunney,	January,
192	Data,	Data,	John Jones,	Data,	Dunney,	Data,
193	Data,	Data,	T. Kirk,	A. Gally,	Dunney,	January,
194	Data,	Data,	Red Web,	J. McKeown,	Glenfinglas, Port,	January,
195	Ses of Coast of co. Antrim,	Fog-Net,	Charles Black,	Sir A. Bellingsham,	Port,	January,
196	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
197	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
198	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
199	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
200	Data,	Data,	Data,	E. O'Dell,	Data,	Data,
201	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
202	Data,	Data,	Data,	John Keegan,	Tara,	January,
203	Data,	Data,	Data,	N. D. Crommelin,	Ballycarne,	January,
204	Data,	Data,	A. McKeown,	Data,	Glen,	January,
205	Data,	Data,	Lord Antrim,	Data,	Glen,	January,
206	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Glen,	January,
207	Data,	Data,	J. Fletcher,	H. H. McNelly,	Trev park, Glenman,	January,
208	Data,	Data,	Charles Black,	Belvoir,	Belvoir,	January,
209	Data,	Data,	A. McKeown,	Charles Black,	Misney,	January,

4. Legality or Illegality of Fixed Net created or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX

No.	Rescpl.	County	Judgment or Commission.	Date of Judgment.	What the Judgment or Commission was appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
132	Emmings,	Cork.	To be shaved, being within three miles of mouth of Wexborough River.	8 Aug. 1854.	No appeal.	—
133	Dates,	Dates,	Legally created.	—	20 June 1854.	No appeal.
134	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as injurious to navigation.	13 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
135	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Waterford.	Dates, by consent.	Dr. 1., —	Dates.	—
136	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
137	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
138	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
139	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
140	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
141	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
142	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	Dates.	Dates.	—
143	Dates,	Dates,	Dates, date, —	13 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
144	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as injurious to navigation.	12 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
145	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	13 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
146	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as shaved without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	Dates.	Dates.	—
147	Gorey & Coshleary,	Dates,	To be shaved, as injurious to navigation.	Dates.	Dates.	—
148	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved by consent of Lord Bellingham.	Dates.	Dates.	—
149	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
150	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as injurious to navigation.	Dates.	Dates.	—
151	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
152	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved by consent.	Dates.	Dates.	—
153	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as injurious to navigation.	13 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
154	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
155	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as shaved without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	Dates.	Dates.	—
156	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as shaved without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	Dates.	Dates.	—
157	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as shaved without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	Dates.	Dates.	—
158	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
159	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
160	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
161	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
162	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
163	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
164	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
165	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
166	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
167	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
168	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
169	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
170	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
171	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
172	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
173	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
174	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
175	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
176	Dates-within-the-Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as shaved in 1852.	Dates.	Dates.	—
177	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as created without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	23 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
178	Datingay,	Kerry,	Dates.	23 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
179	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
180	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
181	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
182	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
183	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
184	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as created in 1852.	23 Aug. 1854.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
185	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as created, within three miles of mouth of Fingy River.	Dates.	No appeal.	—
186	Dates,	Dates,	Legally created.	Dates.	Dates.	—
187	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as created without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	Dates.	Dates.	—
188	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
189	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
190	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
191	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
192	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
193	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
194	Dates,	Dates,	Legally created.	27 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
195	Le Gaudine,	Ardagh,	Legally created.	29 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
196	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
197	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
198	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
199	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
200	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
201	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as injurious to navigation.	Dates.	Dates.	—
202	Dates,	Dates,	Legally created.	30 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
203	Dates,	Dates,	To be shaved, as created without the title required by S & S Vic. c. 106.	Dates.	Dates.	—
204	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
205	Le Glanmire,	Dates,	Legally created.	30 Aug. 1854.	Dates.	—
206	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—
207	Dates,	Dates,	Dates; in Bandon River.	Dates.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
208	Dates,	Dates,	Dates; within 3 miles of mouth of Corkishull and Glanmire Rivers.	Dates.	No appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
209	Dates,	Dates,	Dates.	Dates.	Dates.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 6.

Result of Enquiries held by the SPECIAL Commissioners and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into

No.	Where Wind Stricken	Description of Fish Stricken	Name of Person maintaining and using Fishery	Name or Origin of Fish Stricken, or the Land in which it was stricken	Name of Person to whom Fish Stricken	Date
210	Sea off Coast of co. Antrim,	Data-Net.	Thomas Tait,	A. Boyd,	Ballymena,	Evening,
210	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
211	Data,	Data,	J. A. Gilchrist,	J. H. H. Galloway,	Glasgow,	Data,
212	Data,	Data,	A. Macpherson,	J. K. W. Ward,	Glasgow,	Data,
213	Data,	Data,	S. Woodside,	H. Scott,	Data,	Data,
214	Data,	Data,	H. Jackson,	G. M. Patterson,	Carrickfergus Island,	Data,
215	Data,	Data,	H. Kelly,	H. Scott,	Larne,	Data,
216	Data,	Data,	H. Stewart,	W. H. McNaughton,	Dundalk,	Data,
217	Data,	Data,	Data,	J. H. Leslie,	Portadown,	Data,
218	Data,	Data,	J. McAlpin,	K. H. McNaughton,	Tandragee,	Data,
219	Data,	Data,	F. Mills,	J. G. Anderson,	Gorey,	Evening - Day,
220	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Fairhaven - Dingle,	Evening - Day,
221	Data,	Data,	W. Green,	W. H. McNaughton,	Haggin,	Day,
222	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Ardbrack,	Day,
223	Sea off Coast of co. Louth/Londonderry,	Data,	H. O'Neill,	A. Macpherson and Mrs. Mrs. Campbell	Head Hollyholme,	Data,
224	Data,	Data,	J. McKeown,	See H. H. Moore,	Portballintrae,	Evening,
225	Sea off Coast of co. Donegal,	Data,	C. McKinney,	Rev. S. Montgomery,	Glasgow/Iverey,	Lower Mersea,
226	Data,	Data,	Data,	J. S. Wilson,	Mary Glen,	Data,
227	Data,	Data,	Data,	Atto Keown,	Palliongarry,	Data,
228	Data,	Data,	Data,	J. McVicar,	Rathberry,	Data,
229	Data,	Data,	H. Sherry,	J. S. Wilson,	Termonmaghera,	Evening,
230	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Data,	A. Macpherson,	H. C. Stewart,	Hare Head,	Evening - Day,
231	Data,	Data,	K. Stewart,	See H. H. Moore,	Hollyholme,	Evening,
232	Data,	Data,	K. Allen,	Irene Stewart,	Enniscorthy,	Data,
233	Lough Foyle,	Stake-Net,	Data,	Data,	Glenariff,	Glendore,
234	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	1810,	Data,
235	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	1810,	Data,
236	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Belvoir Village,	Templemore,
237	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Portlaoise,	Data,
238	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Oranmore,	Data,
239	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Oranmore Lower,	Data,
240	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Lisburn Cemetery,	Portlaoise,
241	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Collooney,	Portlaoise,
242	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Portlaoise,	Portlaoise,
243	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Portlaoise,	Portlaoise,
244	River Erne,	Data,	John Smith,	Thomas Connolly,	Collooney,	Portlaoise,
245	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo,	Data-Net,	William Tait,	George French,	Portlaoise,	Portlaoise,
246	Data,	Data,	William Little,	H. Orme,	Portlaoise,	Portlaoise,
247	Sea off Coast of co. Mayo,	Data,	M. Flynn,	Colonel Keown,	Portlaoise or Lough Eske,	Lough Eske,
248	Data,	Data,	William Little,	Rev. J. McNaughton,	Dublin,	Sligo -
249	Data,	Data,	Data,	Rev. G. L. Thomas,	Dublin,	Sligo -
250	Shannon River,	Stake-Net,	H. S. O'Brien,	H. S. O'Brien,	Portlaoise,	Portlaoise,
251	Bailey Bay, Glengarriff Bay,	Data-Net,	Lord Barry,	Lord Barry,	Monkstown/Coolmine,	Kilmallock,
252	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
253	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
254	Bailey Bay, Adrigole Harbour,	Data-Net,	Data,	Data,	Adrigole,	Data,
255	Sea off co. Mayo,	Data-Net,	Alexander Houston,	William Pilk,	Adrigole,	Adrigole,
256	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
257	Sea off Achill Island,	Data,	Data,	M. H. Shearer,	Keen Neat,	Data,
258	Data,	Data,	Data,	C. Wray,	Glengarriff,	Achill,
259	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	West Net,	Data,
260	Data,	Data,	Data,	Thomas Adell Bishop,	Kerr,	Data,
261	Waterford Harbour,	Stake-Net,	A. S. O'Neill,	A. S. O'Neill,	Waterford,	Crook,
262	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Knockavallea,	Data,
263	River Suir, King's Channel,	Data-Net,	A. S. O'Neill and Mary O'Neill,	A. B. O'Neill and Mary O'Neill,	Knockavallea,	Waterford,
264	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,
265	River Shannon,	Data,	J. Constance Sculley,	Edgar of Glin,	Cahirciveen,	Waterford,
266	Data,	Data,	H. W. C. Reeves,	H. W. C. Reeves,	Ballyheigue,	Waterford,
267	Lower Bannbay,	Data-Net,	Thomas Riddick,	Thomas Riddick,	Ballyheigue,	Ballyheigue,
268	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo,	Data-Net,	William Peasey,	John Peasey and H. W. Cooper,	Holy Palmarium and Holy Palmarium and H. W. Cooper,	Waterford,
269	Kilkea Bay,	Data,	William Little,	W. Orme,	Caragh Island,	Kilkea,
270	Sea off Coast of co. Leitrim,	Data,	William Little,	O. Jones,	Strangford,	Armagh -
271	Sea off Coast of co. Leitrim,	Data,	See H. Bratt,	See H. Bratt,	Holy Palmarium,	Armagh -
272	Sea off co. Sligo,	Data,	Levy Palmerston and H. W. Cooper,	Robert Leslie,	Holy Palmarium,	Armagh -
273	River Blackwater,	Stake-Net,	E. McNaughton,	—	Scull,	Tempircleland,
274	Data,	Data,	William Collins,	J. Harpree,	Dromore,	Armagh -
275	Data,	Data,	John Nel and W. Hartmann,	Rev. G. Chisholm,	Saer,	Armagh -
276	River Barrow, otherwise Name and Barrow composed.	Hand Net,	M. W. Keown,	M. W. Keown,	Killeshand,	Armagh -
277	Sea off Co. Donegal,	Data-Net,	George Young,	—	Cartlough,	Armagh -
278	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	David Macarthy,	Lord Asquith,	Laghey, North	Armagh -
279	Data,	Data,	Seán MacAuliffe,	Thomas Fox Brown,	Shannonbridge,	Armagh -
280	Data,	Data,	H. W. C. Reeves,	H. W. C. Reeves,	Errone, Lower	Armagh -
281	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Armagh -
282	Data,	Data,	H. S. Leslie,	Robert Leslie,	Turbot,	Armagh -
283	Data,	Data,	William Sculley,	William Sculley,	Rosslare,	Armagh -
284	Data,	Data,	Data,	Data,	Shane,	Armagh -

The Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX.
No. 6.

No.	Portug	County	Judgment of Commissioners	Date of Judgment	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Approved or Not.	Report of Judgment to Court of Queen's Bench
209	Court,	Ardagh,	To be abated; within 3 miles of Balliparanta River.	20 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
210	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
211	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
212	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
213	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
214	Date,	Date,	Legally erected.	Date,	Date.	—
215	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
216	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
217	Date,	Date,	To be abated; no erected without the title required by S. & G. V. c. 106.	Date,	Date.	—
218	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
219	Date,	Date,	Legally erected.	Date,	Date.	—
220	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
221	Date,	Date,	To be abated; within 3 miles of Bush River.	Date,	Date.	—
222	Le. Quinluc,	Louth,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
223	Collooney,	Louth,	Legally erected.	30 Aug. 1864.	No Appeal.	Judgment affirmed. Date.
224	Date,	Date,	To be abated; within three miles of mouth of River Boyne.	Date,	Date.	—
225	Irelandmore,	Dunquin,	To be abated; no erected without the title required by S. & G. V. c. 106.	2 Sept. 1864.	Date.	—
226	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
227	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
228	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
229	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
230	Kilmorey,	Louth,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
231	Kilmorey,	Louth,	Date,	8 Sept. 1864.	Appeal,	Report back on motion for re-hearing of appeal, to consider if want to make a new judgment in light thereof—See No. 274.
232	Date,	Date,	To be abated; within 3 miles of Peyle River.	Date,	No Appeal.	—
233	Tidworth,	Date,	Legally erected.	Date,	Date.	—
234	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
235	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
236	the 2nd Element,	Date,	To be abated; kept open to navigation.	Date,	Date.	—
237	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
238	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
239	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
240	Tidworth,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
241	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
242	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
243	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
244	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
245	Date,	Date,	Legally erected.	2 Sept. 1864.	Date.	—
246	Tidworth,	Date,	See No. 274.	Date,	Date.	—
247	Tidworth,	Date,	To be abated; no erected without the title required by S. & G. V. c. 106.	10 Sept. 1864.	Appeal,	See below in paragraph of the evidence of first trial being defective—See No. 274.
248	Tynanley,	Moyra,	Date,	12 Sept. 1864.	No Appeal.	—
249	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
250	Date,	Date,	Date,	17 Sept. 1864.	Date,	Judgment affirmed. Date.
251	Date,	Carrick,	To be abated; no objection to navigation and public rights of fishing, and as erected on the River Slaney it was a river previously unbroken. Fish were 15 to 18 lbs. in weight.	8 May. 1867.	—	—
252	Date,	Carrick,	To be abated; within 3 miles of River.	Date,	Date.	—
253	Date,	Carrick,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
254	Date,	Carrick,	Abandoned.	Date,	Date.	—
255	Berthleesh,	Moyra,	To be abated; no erected without the title required by S. & G. V. c. 106.	12 July. 1865.	No Appeal.	—
256	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
257	Date,	Date,	Proposed for further evidence.	Date,	Date.	—
258	Date,	Date,	To be abated; no erected without the title required by S. & G. V. c. 106.	Date,	Date.	—
259	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
260	Date,	Date,	Legally erected.	Date,	Date.	—
261	Date,	Donegal,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
262	Donegal,	Lisenthal,	Report made to Court.	Date,	Date.	Date.
263	Donegal,	Carrick,	Date,	Date,	Date.	Date.
264	Le. Slaneilly,	Carrick,	Legally erected.	16 Nov. 1864.	No appeal.	—
265	Date,	Date,	Date,	16 Nov. 1864.	Date.	—
266	Date,	Donegal,	(See 75 to 76 Indentures.) Report made to Court of second trial.	Date,	Date.	—
267	Date,	Donegal,	Report made to Court.	Date,	Date.	—
268	Date,	Donegal,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
269	Date,	Donegal,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
270	Date,	Donegal,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
271	Donegal,	Waterside,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
272	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
273	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
274	Donegal,	Waterside,	Report made to Court.	—	Appeal pending.	—
275	Date,	Date,	Legally erected.	14 Nov. 1864.	No appeal.	—
276	Date,	Date,	Date,	20 Nov. 1864.	Not down on report.	Judgment reversed.
277	Date,	Date,	Date,	20 Nov. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
278	Date,	Date,	Date,	13 Nov. 1864.	No Appeal.	—
279	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Appeal.	—
280	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
281	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
282	Ingleborough,	Kerry,	To be abated.	12 Nov. 1864.	Date.	—
283	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—
284	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

RESULT OF INQUIRIES HELD BY INSPECTORS

APPENDIX,
No. 6.

No.	Where Fired, Not Attended.	Description of Place Fired.	Name of Person maintaining or using Fired Gun.	Name of Owner of Fired Gun, or Land to which Fired attended.	Name of Person to whom Fired attended.	Place.
295	Sea off Coast of Africa,	Fixed Draft No.	Davis Black,	Davis Black,	Mateyvai,	Loyd,
296	Date,	Date,	Archibald McKeown,	End of Africa,	Giles,	Loyd,
297	Sea off Coast of Cork,	Stale-No.	Suspense French,	Suspense French,	Cochrane,	Tompson,
298	Ornata River (Africa),	Final Draft,	R. Victory,	End of Sherry,	Dundon,	Kilmalome,
299	Date,	Date,	R. Warren,	Date,	Bromhead,	Date,
300	Ocean River,	Date,	Wilson Stevens,	Date,	Date,	Date,
301	Sea off Coast of Cork,	Date,	Michael Murphy,	Date,	Bromhead,	Kilmalome,
302	Dunsmore River (Africa),	Date,	Date,	—	Quartmore and Newtown,	Date,
303	Shore,	Stale-No.	Thomas Sanders,	Thomas Sanders,	Cochrane,	Kilmalome,
304	Sea off Coast of Africa,	Fixed Draft No.	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Nevspurk,	Roman,
305	Date,	Date,	Archibald McKeown,	End of Africa,	Giles,	Loyd,
306	Date,	Date,	John Foley,	John Foley,	Ballypieran,	Callington,
307	Date,	Date,	Henry H. McNeil,	H. H. McNeil,	Ballyag,	Loyd,
308	Date,	Date,	Edmund McNeil,	Edmund McNeil,	Carrigaholt,	Ballylary,
309	Date,	Date,	Davis Black,	Davis Black,	Moneymore,	Loyd,
310	Date,	Date,	John McGillicuddy,	John McGillicuddy,	Clew,	Roman,
311	Date,	Date,	Robert Stewart,	James Lunde,	Tullaghmore,	Ballylary,
312	Date,	Fixed Draft No.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bar.	Sir Hugh Boyd, bar.	Greggaboy,	Date,
313	Sea off Coast of Leinster,	Date,	John Conne,	John Conne,	North Mullaghmore,	Ballylough,
314	Date,	—	Henry O'Neill,	Ardal White and John P. Beaghie,	East and West Tid-Subsidy and Gormack,	Date,
315	Date,	Fixed Draft No.	Sir H. H. Davis, M.	Sir H. Harry Davis, bar.	Ballygarry,	Tullaghmore,
316	Estuary of River Elver,	2 Date,	William Simms,	William Simms,	Lower Estuary,	Date,
317	River River,	Fixed Draft No.	Earl of Aran,	Earl of Aran,	River River,	Donegal, and Inver.
318	Sea off Coast of Donegal,	Date,	Maguire Cavanagh,	Maguire Cavanagh,	Ballyshannon,	Killaloe,
319	Date,	Bag-No.	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,
320	Estuary of Liffey River,	2 Fixed Draft No.	R. Kelly,	Sir Jas. Stewart, M.	Liffey River,	Anglo-N.
321	Sea off Coast of Donegal,	Fixed Draft No.	W. R. Tidmarsh,	W. R. Tidmarsh,	Killala,	Killaloe,
322	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Ballymag,	Date,
323	Date,	Date,	R. Sheil,	R. Sheil,	Magnesia,	Brakebank,
324	Date,	Date,	Hm. S. McDonnell,	Mrs. S. McDonnell,	Ballymagher,	Killaloe,
325	Date,	Date,	A. Hamilton,	A. Hamilton,	Cochrane,	Kilmalome,
326	Date,	Date,	Murray Stewart,	Murray Stewart,	Gortilla,	Clew,
327	Date,	Date,	Date,	Date,	Murran,	Date,
328	Date,	Date,	Thomas Basted,	Thomas Basted,	Dromaneo,	Killybegs,
329	Date,	Date,	Janeen Hawkins,	—	Ballyheane, bar.,	Killaloe,
330	River Moy,	8 Date,	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke,	Mary Anne Little and A. Clarke,	—	—
331	Date,	5 Date,	William Purde,	John Wingfield Sturt, Esq.	Brennan,	Cochrane,
332	Sea off Coast of Sligo,	Fixed Draft No.	J. Curragy,	Richard G. Briskley,	Ballymag,	Sligo,
333	River Orneasore,	3 Date,	Willie Purde,	—	—	—
334	Tullagh Bay,	7 Fixed Draft,	Helen Little,	—	Tullagh Bay,	Killaloe, Esq.

up to 31st December, 1870.

No.	Survey.	County	Judgment of Commissioner.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspector Approved Against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
285	Le. Glensw.	Antrim.	Sue No. 222.	—	—	—
286	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dismissed.—See No. 285.	—	—	—
287	Inishgl.	Cork.	Legal, —	22 Sept. 1870.	—	—
288	Bantry.	Ditto.	To be placed, as agreed without the T.D. & R. required by S. 6 & 6 Vict., c. 195.	21 Feb. 1871.	—	—
289	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
290	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
291	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
292	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
293	Implementation.	Kerry.	Legal, —	11 Mar. 1870.	—	—
294	Cary.	Antrim.	Ditto,	2 May, 1870.	—	—
295	Le. Glensw.	Ditto.	Ditto,	10 May, 1870.	—	—
296	Cary.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
297	Le. Glensw.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
298	Cary.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
299	Le. Glensw.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
300	Cary.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
301	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
302	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
303	N.E. Liberia of Colonies.	Londonbridge.	Ditto,	11 May, 1870.	—	—
304	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
305	Kingsl.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
306	Bangsfl.	Ditto.	Ditto,	15 May, 1870.	—	—
307	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
308	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legal, —	Ditto.	—	—
309	Ditto.	Ditto.	Illegal. Injunction to stay.	Ditto.	—	—
310	Kilmacrenan.	Ditto.	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
311	Bangsfl.	Ditto.	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
312	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
313	Tibragh.	Ditto.	Illegal, as not having the file replied by S. 6 & 6 Vict., c. 195.	Ditto.	—	—
314	Bangsfl.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
315	Tibragh.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
316	Bangsfl.	Ditto.	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
317	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
318	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
319	Ditto.	Ditto.	Illegal, as not having the file replied by S. 6 & 6 Vict., c. 195.	Ditto.	—	—
320	—	Moy. and Sligo.	Legal,	17 May, 1870.	Appeal.	—
321	Through.	Sligo.	Ditto,	18 May, 1870.	Ditto.	—
322	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn,	—	—	—
323	Ditto.	—	Legal,	18 May, 1870.	—	—
324	Ditto.	Mayo.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—

APPENDIX,
No. 7.

APPENDIX,

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary or District.	Date.
1. Dublin, . . .	Burke to Walklow.	From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 21st July and 16th January. For remainder of District, between 21st Aug. and 16th Feb.
2. Wicklow, . . .	Walklow to Kilk. Bay, East of Bantry Bay.	Between 15th September and 9th April.
3. Waterford, . . .	Kilk. Bay to Helvick Head.	21st August and 16th February.
4. Limerick, . . .	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	21st August and 16th February.
5. Cork, . . .	Ballycotton to Galley Head.	21st August and 16th February for Electoral Division A (between Ballycotton and Barry's Head). 21st August and 1st March, for Electoral Division B (between Barry's Head and Galley Head).
6. Waterford, . . .	Galley Head to Miss Head.	16th September and 1st April.
7. Bantry, . . .	Miss Head to Clog Head.	Do. do.
8. Kenmare, . . .	Clog Head to Lamb Head.	Do. do.
7. Kilkenny, . . .	Lamb Head to Duncannon Head, including Blantyre.	21st July and 16th January, over Rivers Nore, Pota, or Vane, and Vane, Inny, and Wexford, 15th September to 16th May. Wexford and its Tributaries, 16th July and 1st January.
9. Limerick, . . .	Duncannon to Hige Head.	Between 15th July and 1st February, over Rivers Cahan and Derg, Rivers between Carrig Head and Duncannon Head, 15th September to 1st April.
10. Killarney, . . .	Hige Head to Sylva Head.	For Rivers Cahan, Pota and Glash and their Tributaries, between 21st August and 1st May.
11. Ballincollig, . . .	Sylva Head to Pigeon Point.	Between 21st August and 16th February.
12. Bantry, . . .	Pigeon Point to Bantry Head.	21st August and 16th February.
13. Ballydehob, . . .	Bantry to Curracloe.	21st August and 16th March, over Colmanagh and Eshy River, between 21st August and 1st June.
14. Sligo, . . .	Curracloe to Mullaghmore.	21st August and 4th February, over Sligo River, which is 21st July and 16th January.
15. Ballydehob, . . .	Mullaghmore to Rosses.	21st August and 4th February.
16. Lettermacaward, . . .	Rosses to Malin Head.	21st August and 4th Feb., and one mile above Trilway.
17. Leitrim, . . .	Malin to Dowsehill Boundary.	21st August and 16th April.
18. Claremorris, . . .	Dowsehill Boundary to Portrush.	21st August and 4th February.
19. Ballycotton, . . .	Portrush to Dungbegive.	Do. do.
20. Drongoda, . . .	Dungbegive to Sligo.	21st August and 16th February, from Ballycotton to Round Tower at Donegal, south of Coddlekinagh ; 1st between 21st August and 1st April, from Round Tower at Donegal to Dungbegive.

Note.—The first portion of the 21st & 22nd Vols., p. 115, prescribes that staff not be fewer than 100 days Close Season in each Fishery.
 Towns' Close Season.—By the 21st section of the 3rd & 37th Vols., p. 116, no Salmon or Trout in L. 10d. per lb. or less to be taken in the way, except by Staff and Lads, between one of the stock on Saturday morning and one of the stock in the succeeding Monday morning.

No. 7.

the different Districts in Ireland, up to 31st December, 1870.

Fish Waters.	Angling with Goss Lines.	Angling with Length Fish and Line.	Date of last change.	No and Name of Inspector.
From Bally in Duleek Island, between 31st July and 1st Feb., From number of Distilleries Making Distilled March.	12th October and 2nd April. 25th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	1st Dec. 1870.	1. Dublin.
Between 15th September and 3rd April.	20th September and 15th March.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	1st Feb. 1870.	2. Westland.
— 31st August and 25th February.	31st August and 10th February.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	3rd Nov. 1870.	3. Waterford.
— 31st August and 10th February.	31st August and 10th February.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	4. Limerick.
15th Sept. and 1st April, for Kilkenny District C.	15th October and 27th March.	1st Feb.	26th June, 1870.	5. Cork.
Between 21st August and 1st April, for Kilkenny District D.	12th October and 2nd April.	1st Feb.	22d June, 1870.	6. Bandon.
Between 15th September and 1st April.	15th October and 2nd April.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	7th Feb. 1870.	7. Waterford.
— Do. do.	Do. do.	1st Nov.	—	8. Bantry.
— Do. do.	Do. do.	1st Nov.	—	9. Kilkenny.
Same as Tid.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th April, 1870.	7. Kilkenny.
Same as Tid.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	—	8. Limerick.
Same as Tid.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	—	9. Galway.
Between 31st July and 1st February, save River Suir, Limerick, and Bandon, and their Tributaries, down between Carrick-on-Suir and Duncannon Roads, 15th September and 1st April.	Same as Netting.	15th Oct. 1870.	8. Limerick.	
Between 15th August and 15th February.	25th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	6th Jan. 1870.	8. Galway.
— 31st August and 1st March.	Do. do.	14th July, 1869.	15. Bellinehill.	
— Do. do.	Do. do.	—	16. Bantry.	
— 31st July and 1st February, save Pomeroy and Rosser River, between 30th August and 1st June.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	15th Dec., 1870.	11. Dublin.
— 15th August and 9th February, save River Suir, which is 31st July and 1st January.	25th September and 10th March; and for Devenish River and Glensore Lake, 15th October and 1st April.	15th Dec., 1870.	12. Sligo.	
— 15th August and 4th February.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	27th Aug. 1870.	13. Ballaghader.
— 15th August and 1st March.	25th September and 10th March.	15th Dec., 1870.	14. Letterkenny.	
— 31st August and 15th April.	25th September and 15th April.	15th Dec., 1870.	15. Londonderry.	
— 15th August and 1st March.	25th September and 10th March.	15th Dec., 1870.	16. Coleraine.	
— Do. do.	25th September and 10th March.	15th Dec., 1870.	17. Derry.	
15th August and 12th Feb. from Bessbrook to Knock Tower at Donaghadee, north of Castleballinlough, 1st between 31st Aug. and 1st April, from Knock Tower at Donaghadee to Donaghadee.	25th September and 10th March.	15th Dec., 1870.	18. Donaghadee.	

* Close season for Fish Explorers for the explore of Bally, between 15th Dec. every and 1st July, over in the River Barrow, which is between the 31st January and 1st July, and all otherwaters in the County Wexford between 31st December and 1st July as a year preceding.

† Salmon Fishing by Trolling Nets in Lough Neagh, 15th September and 1st March.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
Nos. 8 and 9.APPENDIX,
SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

District.	1. Saline Rate.	2. Cross Rate.	3. Soap Rate.	4. Death Rate.	5. Birth Rate.	6. Transport Rate per Pds.	7. Total Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Delfin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Westford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
127. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
132. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
139. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
146. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
148. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
152. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
167. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
173. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
174. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
177. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
178. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
181. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
184. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
185. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
189. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
192. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
193. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
194. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
195. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
196. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
197. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
198. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
199. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
203. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
204. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
206. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
211. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
213. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
214. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
215. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
217. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
218. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
219. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
221. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
222. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
223. Laois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
224. Clare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225. Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
226. Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
227. Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
228. Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229. Fingal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
230. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
231. Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232. Offaly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
233. Westmeath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
234. Kildare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
235. Laois,	-	-	-				

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

14

APPENDIX.
NON-METALIC.

No. 8.
on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1871.

No. 9.
Comparisons for the Years 1869 and 1870.

mais ameaçadas se resulta que os fármacos

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmaa

Shashank Shashank
Hemant Hemant

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Geophiles

Lung at Evans' Mine, - 1 dm.

Argus, No. 10.—A series of Locomotives designed by the different Engineers for the Year 1870, to each Design.

APPENDIX, No. II.

A. P. H. H. M. J.

List of Rivers, the Mouths of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-six in number.

Section 22 of 5 & 6 Vict., c. 106, enacts "That where the breadth of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the Island portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever [nowe and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof] to place at such any stake wels or fised net within one statute mile, seaward, seawards, or landwards, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 33 & 34 Vict, c. 66, enacts "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall exceed 6 quarter of a mile within measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile landwards, or along the coast from the mouth of any river."

Section 5 of §§ 26 & 27 Wis., c. 116, enacts: "That no bag net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or on the estuary of any river, as much river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, as shall be defined by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as defined.".

District.	Name of River.	District.	Name of River.
Dalkey, - - -	Liffey, Baldonny, Dargle, Tinney, Hawey, Quinnsborough or Courtown, Jock, Urris, Brennan, Boyle, Bun, More, and Barret, Barrow, Ballynacor, Wexmanglo, Tranagh or Douglas, Lough,	Ballyduff, - - -	Dowry, Derry-hermon, Ballindop, Glenarney, Owencarrow, Owenduff, Glengeorge, Berrinrode, Nerney, Owencarrow or Ballara, Beggar or Loughburgh, Bally, Moy, Cloughmore or Palmerstown, Tullagh or Ballycote, Dromore, Hips, Ballynahon, Dowman, Ogus or Tully, Ballymaloe or Kilne, Kerryman or Jarras, Kells, Kerry, Brewes or Doo-Drawes, Duff or Bundale, skip, Pluragh, Bunglasson or Longford, Orca or Curraun, Mill, Lough or Balkeelion, Hoddy, Cormacreeve, Grangevar, Owens, Owencashon, Brooky, Lough, Kerry, Tulloghology, Ollies, Clyp, Gowran, Dyke, Rath, Collett, Bane, Glanas, Glascall's (Red Beg), Dall or Cawthorn, Glenlow or Glasten, Magy or Ballycole, Bush or Bushmill, Reyns, Hyrn and Doy, or Anngan, Fane, Chaderton or Dandalk, Preston, Quale, Preston, Bally or Tullynay, Anngan, Killard, White Water, Cawrey Water,
Wexford, - - -		Ballylinn, - - -	
Waterford, - - -		Sligo, - - -	
Slieverue, - - -		Ballymalone, - - -	
Gort, - - -		Ballymalone, - - -	
Skibbereen, - - -	Hengy, Eam, Leveraghdrum, Umpatife, Connells or Saam, Curran or Ballidop, Meelagh or Dunsack, Adrigole, Roughty, Skerne, Flanag, Bladewater (Kerry), Cleary, Overdragh, Overmalagh, Keston, Curran, Lip, Caragh, Lecan, Hains, Porta or Valence, Rathdray, Shanore, Cullen, Desl or Ashmore, Fergan, Magan, Ratherty, Dowling, Fernagh, Olkushan, Scarr, Dromore, Orbana, Corkish, Portagh, Spiddil, Skeen, Balinaldrum, Cuthla, Inverane, Cloghoge, Grahae, Glenasmoy, Ballymengha, Kee-F, Gillan,	Ballymalone, - - -	
Kilkenny, - - -		Ballymalone, - - -	
Kilmainey, - - -		Ballymalone, - - -	
Limerick, - - -		Ballymalone, - - -	
Galway, - - -		Douglas, - - -	
Ballymellif, - - -			

[†] Since most of the new laws reflected the location of the tributes.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 12

APPENDIX, No. 12

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

District.	Place affected.	Object of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Cork, . . .	Bandon River and Tributaries.	Prohibiting the use of all nets (except landing-nets, or machinery in angling with rod and line), for the capture of salmon or trout, for three years, in the part of, above a line drawn across the said river, at right angles with the river's course, from the northern point of the quay, at the mouth of the river, between the headlands of Macroom and Killarney, to a point on the opposite shore, in the townland of Ahern.	2nd November, 1872.
Belfast Lough, . . .	Lough of Belfast, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling, . . .	27th November, 1872.
Leagh Beily, . . .	Lough Beily, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling, . . .	3rd December, 1872.
Ballyneda, . . .	Bush River, . . .	Repealing the definition of the mouth and estuary of, . . .	19th February, 1873.
Sligo, . . .	Sligo River, . . .	Prohibiting netting, . . .	1st March, 1873.
Killaney, . . .	Fishing weir in Waterford River.	Regulating the width between the bars or rails of the weir, not of the back, or the up-stream side of the bars or rails in tidal water.	5th March, 1873.
Berthy, . . .	Third portion of stream, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot.	7th March, 1873.
Kennare River, . . .	Kennare River, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling in Kennare,	18th March, 1873.
Dublin, . . .	River Liffey, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot.	21st May, 1873.
Drogheda, . . .	Clogaghmore or Palmerston's River.	Re-defining the mouth and estuary of, . . .	14th June, 1873.
Waterford, . . .	River Suir (above Wellington Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	7th July, 1873.
Colestock, . . .	The whole District, . . .	Prohibiting netting, . . .	17th October, 1873.
Wexford, . . .	Berrywater and River Derry.	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	22nd October, 1873.
Dublin, . . .	Potter River, . . .	Ditto, . . .	22nd October, 1873.
Limerick, . . .	River Blackwater, . . .	Limiting the length of drift-nets to 250 yards, . . .	2nd November, 1873.
Donegal Bay, . . .	Donegal Bay, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling; save so far as it relates to River Ray.	15th November, 1873.
Limerick, . . .	Fergus River, . . .	Prohibiting the use of drift-nets, . . .	16th December, 1873.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1871, RELATING TO THE FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date enacted.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date enacted.	Nature of By-Law.
Ballintoy Harbour, (2nd Nov., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Trawl Nets in that part at the Mouth of Ballintoy Creek, comprised within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of Six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, during the months of December, January, and February.	Dungarvan Bay, (2nd July, 1862.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Mouth of Hare's Hole, to the Western point of St. Patrick's Island (Glenarm), thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Isling Island, thence by a straight line across Ballintoy Sound, in the direction of the signal station at Killiney Hill.
Ballycotton, (2nd Feb., 1863.)	Prohibiting Trolling within a line drawn from the Mouth of Hare's Hole, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Glenarm), thence by a straight line to Clugher Head (opposite to Duncroney Point), thence to Glandore Point, in the County of Cork.	Ballycotton, (2nd Sept., 1863.)	Prohibiting Trolling within a line drawn from the Mouth of Hare's Hole which is in the North east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Ballycotton River to Duncroney Point.
Dromana Bay, (2nd Dec., 1863.)	Prohibiting Trolling between Ballycotton Rock, at Crossfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County of Cork.	Kingsgate River Estuary, (2nd Dec., 1863.)	Within the Estuary of the Kingsgate River, in the County of Kerry, and, eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lough's Head to the western point of Claff's Head, the use of Trawlers and other Banned Nets for the capture of Fish. Fish is authorized and permitted, from the hour of Seven o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, and April; and from the hour of Five o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
Ballycotton Bay, (2nd April, 1865, and 2nd June, 1865.)	Prohibiting Trolling within a line from Ballycotton Point to Glengarriff Castle. Also when long shoals of Herring shall have set in the Bay, and while Bass are engaged in Gridding, Herring or Mackerel, and when Bass shall commence Fishing for Herring or Mackerel, that Trawl Nets shall have a distance of three miles from them.	Wexford Coast, (2nd April, 1865.)	OYSTERS.
Bantry Bay, (2nd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting Trolling within a line drawn from Bantry Point to Cossureen.		First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the said Wexford Coast, north of Bantry Point, shall catch Oysters so far as may be taken, or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately draw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all ground and fragments of shells except what are raised at tides while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Beach, or Shore, off the said Wexford Component of Bantry Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Net, or Regulation shall, in each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Glanmire Harbour, (1st Sept., 1865.)	Prohibiting Trolling between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October in each year, within that part of the Harbour of Glanmire lying to the northward of a straight line from the "Temple" or Signal Tower of "Fernshead," or "Fernshaw," on the south-eastern point of the coast to the Harbour, and Stena Point, on the western shore.	Cork Harbour, (2nd Oct., 1865.)	Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fielding Ground, or the said Wexford Coast, the shells of any oyster, or any other matter of living origin or decomposed in the Oyster Bed, and all persons so doing, shall forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Waterford Harbour, (Old March, 1865, and 1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting Trolling by Boats exceeding Two tons measurement, within a line drawn from Cullen Head to Temple Church.		Third.—That between the 1st May and 1st September, no boat shall have at board any dredge or other implement for taking Oysters.
Wexford Coast, (2nd April, 1865.)	Prohibiting Trolling in all places where there are Bass engaged in Herring or Mackerel Birth Net fishing; and that Trawl Nets shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from the place of fishing for Herring or Mackerel, and Birth Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Bass shall commence Birth Net Fishing in any place, or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Net shall depart thence, and keep at least three miles distant from the Birth Net fishing or Mackerel Bass.		Fourth.—Every salmonine shell, or the fishing ground, rock, or Oyster, and shall not remove any Oyster of less dimensions than two and a-half inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall draw back into the sea all ground and fragments of shells so as shall cause while engaged in such fishing.
Dungarvan Bay, (2nd July, 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of Trawlers and every other kind of Banned Net (except Bag or other Net for the taking of Salmon). In Dungarvan Bay, within the limit named as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the North entrance		Fifth.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the sea, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fielding Ground, the shells of any oyster, or any other matter of living origin in the Oyster Bed.

**APPENDIX,
No. 13.**

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1871, RELATING TO THE
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.**

APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1871, RELATING TO THE FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 18.
—
Abstract
of By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Galway Bay—see.	Third.—No person shall, between Seven and Sixties, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Bay, or any of the Estuaries of the River Sowes into the same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Cork District—see.	Prohibiting the matching or attempting to match Salmon in Tidal Water in Cork Harbour with any kind of Fish-hook, or any kind of Fish-water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, except in part or in whole with any manner of fishing, or otherwise.
Fourth.—That between Nine o'clock in the Evening of any day and Six o'clock in the Morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredges or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork, (1st January, 1862.)		Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or material as a Draft Net, having a fine-copied net-head or weight attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—in the port of the River Lee, across between Patrick'sbridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackpool Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Town-head of Blackpool, on the North.
South-east Coast of Ireland, from Wicklow Head to Carrickfergus Point. (See Sept., 1869.)	That the Close Time, during which Salmon is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Shell, or any of the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrickfergus Point, shall be between the 20th April and the 1st September in each year.	Ardfern Bay, (21st Feb., 1868.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatever in the tidal part of the river known as the Ardfern River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Cloghought or River River with the said Ardfern River and the Bridge of Timoleague, on the Barony of the said Division of East Corkery, and County of Cork.
Coasts of Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford. (See April, 1868.) Approved by His Majesty in Council, 20th April, 1868.	Prohibiting between the 20th April and 1st Oct., inclusive, in each year, the dredging, taking, matching, or destroying any Oysters or Oyster Shell, or any part of the shell of the same, within the District of Dublin, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Loughrey Island, in the County Dublin, to Carrickfergus Point, in the County Wexford, exclusive of the respective Fisheries Islands of the Barley Islands.	Bandon River, (2nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting for three years the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) as an aid to angling with rod and line, or any part of the Bandon River, or any tributary, above a line drawn from the northern point of the mouth of the mouth of the creek, between the headlands of Blackhead and Kilconcourse, to a point on the opposite shore in the townland of Ahern.
Tech Estuary, (21st Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the sides of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet, within the Waters of the Tech, running through the District of Bandon, in the County of Cork, provided that no Net having a mesh of one inch and one quarter from knot to knot, shall be used in the said River during the Months of April, May, and June.		Extending for a shorter period of three years the By-Law (See Tech Estuary, 21st February, 1860), and prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Bandon River or its tributaries, where a line drawn from the northern point of the mouth of the creek between the headlands of Blackhead and Kilconcourse, to a point on the opposite shore in the townland of Ahern.
River Liffey, (21st Jan., 1862.)	Prohibiting the matching or attempting to match Salmon fish, any Net of greater length than 300 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which it divides between the Wier House at the Island Bridge Wharf and a line drawn due North from Peeling Lighthouse.	Ever Shannon, (21st Feb., 1861.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Walkley Bridge and the Ballyduff Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
River Shurey, Co. Westmeath. (28th March, 1864, and 28th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Fingarry Bridge and the Town of Roscrea.	River Shannon, (21st Mar., 1862.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net, or Nets used in a Draft Net, having a fine-copied net-head or weight attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—in that part of the River Shannon situated between the Fishing Wharf known as the Low Wier, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Grange Island.
Bassenthwaite, Derwent, and Eamont, Co. Westmorland. (See Aug., 1865.)	Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Fingarry Bridge and the Town of Roscrea.	River Shannon and Hodges, (21st June, 1867.)	Second.—Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the sides of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Cork District, (21st Sept., 1868.)	Prohibiting the dredging or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spoon, Lister, Quay, Bordon, Dredge, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Water or Sea by the Owner or Occupier thereof.	River Shannon and Hodges, (21st May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Fingarry Bridge and Hodges Bridge, and vice versa in River Hodges.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (21st August, 1858.)			Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Water Wall of Ennis, on the River Shannon.
Ever Fergus, (23rd June, 1866.)			Permitting the use of Nets to Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Mágina, (27th Oct., 1864.)			Prohibiting the fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Water Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
			Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets between Farry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adare.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1871, RELATING TO THE
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Killarney District, (2nd Feb., 1863.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lure, Gutter, Stroking, Dive-Dive, or Gill, except when the latter measurement may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from my legal Water at sea by the owner or occupier thereof.	Rivers in Bantry District, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the road between Main Head in the County Cork and Glen Head in the same County, and around any Islands or rocks situated in same, with the whole of the Harbour water, and the river Ross, and the whole of the tidal portions of the strand Rivers and their tributaries throughout in said District.
Cushendun Estuary (27th Oct., 1860.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Closed Season, the use of Drift Nets having a long rope and floats or weights attached thereto, in the Estuary of Cushendun inside the Bar of Inch.	Belltra District, (1st May, 1870.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Lough Neagh, (2nd April, 1860, and 2nd Feb., 1863.)	Permitting Pellets to be taken by Trapnel or Set Net composed of Thread or Yarn of two textures, not less than six yards to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one link from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 29th September.	Waterford District, Carrow River, (7th July, 1860.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Lough Neagh, (26th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Pellets.	Caheragh District, (1st Oct., 1859.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (21st July, 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Stroking or Thrashing, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Liscannor, or their Tributaries.	Wexford District, Bally Water, and Bally Derry, (20th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Galway District, (13th Sept., 1860.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of tinsel, or otherwise.	Wexford District, Petrie River, (20th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish having Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Clare and Cork-Or- say in Turlough- more River, Co. Clare, (2nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the River known as the Clare or the Cork-Or-say or Turloughmore River, in the County of Cork, above the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.	Wexford District, Petrie Water, and Bally Derry, (20th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish having Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Gortin River, Co. Mayo, (1st May, 1860.)	Prohibiting the removal of gorged or sand from any part of the bed of the Gortin River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Wexford District, Peter River, (20th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Overstrand or Bally- arry, Overstrand and Maudlin Re- verses, (13th Sept., 1862.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet, within a mesh of the said River, Overstrand or Ballyarry, Overstrand and Maudlin, so far above the mouth of the River, during so much of the Month of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Net, in the said Rivers.	Wexford District, Peter River, (20th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one yard square taken from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square), or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Sligo River, (1st March, 1860.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or otherwise.	Limerick District, River Blackwater, (2nd Nov., 1870.)	Permitting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon, with any Drift Net of greatest length than 220 yards in the tidal portion of the River Blackwater, situated in the County of Waterford and Cork.
Corran or Water- ville River, Waterville Wye, (28th March, 1860.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rocks of the Islands, and of the Bank or opposite side of the Bar or Cleft of the Waterville Wye to be crossed a quarter mile apart.	Fergus River, (10th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Bush River, (22nd Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 5th February, 1861.		

APPENDIX, No. 14.
RIVERS, the TIDAL AND FRESH WATER Boundaries of which have been defined.

APPENDIX
Nos. 14 and 15.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Solent,	A line drawn across river at sea opposite to the most up-stream part of the Gosport Harbour, Water.	10th March, 1854.
Dee,	The Ironbridge Bridge,	12th March, 1854.
Severn,	The lowest Water or Tides used for navigation purposes, near St. Malo's, in county Cork,	12th March, 1854.
Shannon,	The Water or Tides known as the Cawley River Water,	2nd April, 1854.
Barrow,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Rosslare,	2nd April, 1854.
Liffey,	The Water or Tides on said river known as the Liffey Bridge Water,	12th August, 1854.
Boyne,	The Bridge across river immediately above the Ardee Diversion,	12th August, 1854.
Slaney,	The Water or Tides at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Water,	12th August, 1854.
Lee,	The Bridge at Knocklong, Laois or the Knocklong Bridge,	12th January, 1855.
Crossly,	The Curragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seawards of the Salmons Water,	12th January, 1855.
Lane,	The shoulder of the bank of the Pool, immediately called the Cat Pool,	29th July, 1855.
Blane,	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the territories of Corkshane and the Blane,	29th July, 1855.
Men-	The bank of the River immediately below the Water at Bellary,	29th July, 1855.
tre,	Adare Bridge,	1st February, 1856.
Hoppey,	Kilkenny Bridge,	1st February, 1856.
Dergue,	Eastern Part of Dergue Island at Oldbridge,	10th April, 1856.
Erne,	Port Bridge above Dunguaire Bridge,	15th May, 1856.
Glenar,	The Castle Bridge near Newcastl,	20th April, 1856.
Dear at Athlone,	Athlone Bridge,	20th November, 1856.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

Last of STONE WATERS in Ireland used for SALMON FISHING, with their Boundary, and the size of the Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

County District.	River.	Waters.	Boundary of Queen's Gap previous to the year of 1852 & 1853, &c.	CONTINUATION	
				Boundary of Queen's Gap previous to the year of 1852 & 1853, &c.	Queen's Gap previous to the year of 1852 & 1853, &c.
Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	about 30 ft.	30 ft.	Not used.
An or Erne,	An or Erne,	An or Erne,	30 ft.	No gap.	None.
Boyeen,	Boyne,	Glensorey,	about 30 ft.	No gap.	None.
Mulranny,	Mulranny,	Mulranny,	30 ft.	No gap.	None.
Newport,	Newport,	Newport,	30 ft.	-	30 feet 10 inches.
Belmullet,	May,	Belmullet,	54 ft.	No gap.	The 34 feet 2 inches.
	15th,		28 ft.	11 ft.	Ab. 25 feet 2 inches, well set aside.
Ripon,	Ripon,	Ballymena,	42 ft.	No gap.	Not used.
Ballynahinch,	Ballynahinch,	Ballymena,	42 ft.	No gap.	Over 4 feet 10 inches.
Larne,	Larne,	Ballymena,	about 42 ft.	No gap.	Not used.
Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	about 42 ft.	No gap.	None.
Colestock,	Colestock,	The Cutts of Colestock,	425 ft.	15 ft.	A falling mill-dam. Pass 20 feet in breadth, open.
Ballycarbo,	Ballycarbo,	Clogher,	200 ft.	No gap.	Fall 12 feet 9 inches.
Dromore,	Dromore,	Crossan,	240 ft.	32 ft.	Do. 24 feet.
Dromore,	Dromore,	Crossan,	260 ft.	15 and 20	Do. 30 feet.
	Dromore,	Maghera,	220 ft.	No gap.	Do. 10 feet.
Lettermacaward,	Lettermacaward,	Maghera,	160 ft.	No gap.	Two gaps of 8 feet each.
Lettermacaward,	Lettermacaward,	Maghera,	160 ft.	No gap.	Not used. Gap to be 20 feet.
Lettermacaward,	Lettermacaward,	Maghera,	212 ft.	No gap.	Gap 145 feet.
Lettermacaward,	Lettermacaward,	Maghera,	175 ft.	No gap.	Do. 20 feet.
Lettermacaward,	Lettermacaward,	Maghera,	180 ft.	No gap.	Do. 18 feet.
Lettermacaward,	Lettermacaward,	Maghera,	172 ft.	47 ft.	Do. 60 feet.
Waterford,	Shane,	Maghera,	85 ft.	47 ft.	Do. 70 feet.
	Derry,	Maghera,	85 ft.	45 ft.	Do. 60 feet.
	Derry,	Maghera,	85 ft.	44 ft.	Do. 62 feet.
	Derry,	Maghera,	90 ft.	45 ft.	Do. 67 feet.
	Derry,	Maghera,	125 ft.	No gap.	Do. 8 feet.
	Derry,	Maghera,	75 ft.	No gap.	Do. 21 feet 8 inches.
Limerick,	Tay,	Maghera,	215 ft.	No gap.	
Oriel,	Blennerville,	Leesmore Water,	about 30 ft.	No gap.	A falling mill-dam. Not used.
	Lee,	The North Lee Fisher Water "Blennerville Water,"	450 ft.	No gap.	
	Derry,	The water above Water Bridge,	750 ft.	No gap.	None.
	Derry,	The Upper Gill Abber Water,	270 ft.	No gap.	None.
	Derry,	The Sugar House Water,	134 ft.	No gap.	Gap 11 feet 5 inches.
Killarney,	Carr,	Carr,	160 ft.	No gap.	Over 16 feet.
	Killarney,	Waterfall,	under 40 ft.	No gap.	Extremes of width less than from one on Friday to noon on Sunday spread about 40 feet—26 ft 27 ft., & 34 ft. 11 ft.
Limerick,	Shannon,	Lan Water,	840 ft.	52 ft.	Gap 50 feet.
Galway,	Galway, or Great River,	Galway Salmon Water, Ballinahinch, Tuan and Salmon Water,	280 ft.	16 ft.	Do. 30 feet. Thicker.
	Spiddal,	Spiddal Salmon Water,	220 ft.	No gap.	Do. 30 feet.
	Portmarnock,	variously,	363 ft to 150 ft.	No gap.	Do. 32 feet.
	Portmarnock,	The Portmarnock Salmon Water,	14 ft.	No gap.	Do. 3 feet.

Annals, No. 10

Comments printed up to 12th December, 1978, for Board Review for Release or Transfer.

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 17.—ABSTRACT OF

Reference of Question related to Terms of Concessions.	Registration from Board of Conservators.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	2. Dates.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1878 than in 1877, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	3. Registering.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the market? (This is no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last year? What was the lowest price?	4. About the same.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	5. Is. to Is. 6d. per lb. &c. 6d. per lb. &c. per lb.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1878, as compared with preceding years?	6. Very little, if any, imported.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less in comparison with preceding years, 1877?	7. About the same.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to appear in the coastal rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning-movements, and when is spawning over? And generally where are the main important spawning grounds situated?	8. Grunion.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the salmon fish taken? When do the gill-traps begin? When are the gill-traps laid out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go to sea?	9. November—December. Escaping largely over about Christmas. The most important spawning-grounds are from Tullymacabane to Kilkenny.
9. During the descent of the fish to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	10. January—June. January and May.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be dislodged, or go get herring in spawn, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your districts?	11. Angling, unless protection of trout, perch, and pike fishing, is permitted throughout the year, notwithstanding any by the proprietors, and considerable quantities of fry are taken or destroyed.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto by the month of February, and fall fish in the month of October by angling?	12. The salmon begin to be dislodged in the River Liffey in October, but in the River Barony not until November. The general opinion is that so long as angling is allowed rivers can be cleared of salmon by protection of pike and perch fishing, by last having reference only to salmon, albeit very little good.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district come here, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	13. No.
13. Are there any polluted or polluted water courses entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. No.
14. Have efforts against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Yes, the Gas and Chemical Works on the North and South Quays of the Harbour of the River Liffey annually discharge great quantities of polluting matter throughout the course.
15. Give a list of the mills, mills or dams, or other obstructions, in each river in your district, and specify whose fisheries or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	16. Yes, fishing for salmon without license with rods in the rivers and with drift-nets in the sea and under portions of fishing for eel fish there salmon, is greatly on the increase.
16. State where this power would be practicable and advantageous?	17. Whitepower would be practicable on almost every river throughout, i.e., their microscope to water-dammed salmon runs would consist of a series of weirs built to prevent their being used as fish traps. A fish-pass over Duleek bridge would give to the River Liffey sufficient additional water-power for generation; however, as this amounts to 100 feet high, and 3000 ft. of head at a long time's distance, it would probably cost £1,000 to construct it.
17. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Act, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality.	18. The River Liffey Angling Association, between the years 1864 and 1877, under the direction of the Master, Capt. H. G. Sturton, Trinity Mills, and the committee called the Salmon Dept., all situated on the River Liffey.
18. Have grilles been attached to mill-lows, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the Act 12 Vict., cap. 2, and if so, specify the particular case?	19. None.
19. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	20. None.
20. State the instances and nature of protection adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that provided for in the late Act?	21. None.
21. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1878?	22. The Conservators of anglers that unless they had sufficient funds to engage a large staff of water-buiffs to attend each grating, their protection would be not sufficient to the salmon and trout fisheries, as soon as the rapid rise and fall of the river in this district, the grilles constructed would lead to the destruction of the fish, either by detaching them after the subsidence of the water, unless they would, if not removed by a scowler into deep water, become the prey of otters and rats, but more particularly to remote locations, the grilles in question would prove disastrous fish-tanks unseasonably situated. However, in the Royal Hospital parapet wall is in the highway, and its篠ess very safe under public view, a grating to prevent salmon swimming it would be of great benefit to the River Liffey.
22. State any instances where head and tail grilles, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which, if created?)	23. None.
23. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1878?	24. None.
24. Are there any instances of fishing for salmon adopted by your district? If so, describe them, and where said.	25. From:
25. Number of water-buiffs employed by Conservators?	26. To:
26. Number employed in district by private individuals?	27. For the year:
27. For what length of time employed?	28. From £0 to £0 per annum.
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. The Conservators of anglers that the keeping of rods and nets should be prohibited at such species of fishing when used in salmon waters.

Statements from Boards of Conservators.

Reproduced from Books of Evidence.

S. WINDSOR.	S. WARWICK.
1. Good; there is a prospect of further improvement. 2. Much the same.	1. Very much improved, and has so improved steadily since 1850. 2. A steady increase has been observable each year since 1850. "Windsor could not, than this favorable state of things is entirely attributed to the removal of the flood expenses in the first winter, and the actions and other actions paid by the government of Canada to the fishers and their associations prior to the dissolution of the Conservative and proprieites of the fisheries."
3. Ed., 12. 46 and 12. 38. 46.	3. Consider my dredging, and about it. I believe 2a. 4d. follows off.
4. Generally the same as last.	4. About three-fourths the expense. I am up to date for the present, or it is impossible to get accurate in the neighborhood of present, even at the highest prices, owing entirely to the decline during all fish expand as they age.
5. The same.	5. For the last three years the trade at the disposal of the Conservators, here being probably independent of the requirements of the government, and relying still further on the contributions made by the "Fish Preservation Society," now less than half a month of last year could have passed without a single water-bill being presented. The "Fish Preservation Society" is one that is provided entirely a sum of over £1000 in winter months in the interests of the conservators. The money at the disposal of the society being obtained by voluntary subscriptions, cannot be described as great, and is more inclined to a very small sum annually. This year it happens to go very well.
6. Greatly.	6. By every calculation I can make, the very great increase has been
7. The months of November and December. December and January. The months of February and March. The months, the thinnest, the best, and the thinnest, in the upper waters, the more and later in the lower waters.	7. About the first week in November; but this entirely depends upon the state of the weather, the number and density. Not till about the last week in March. This year (1851) was very long; the water was in the lake late in the 28th March, and soon very large falls along the lakes taken by the navigation line, and when in the lake, the gills did not turn over on the gills. Three thousand bushels weighed, comparatively, 1200, 1000, and 1000. The main river navigation appears to be the tributaries.
8. March. — April. March, April, and May.	8. Consider may be taken very much of the year is a loss or more damage, and one taken by the person who has got it previously. About July. At this date, the fish at April, there are no marks in the river, the city waters for the past three weeks has been greatly the same of tide. The end of the month and May.
9. It is not. A great destruction of fry takes place.	9. No particular care has been put upon the taking of the fry, and great injury has been done to the river. This matter should be strongly taken in hand by the Inspector.
10. October. From the 1st March to the 1st November.	10. Fish that have escaped is going in the upper waters before the end of May, however, dimension from June, and are the early specimens. St. Margaret's Angling should be in use for this strengthening before the 1st of June, even at that time than great fish is to be seen in the following months, and fishing should commence the middle of August or the 1st September.
11. The.	11. This year the usual number of great fish are taken place, during the month of February and March. In his annual statement referring to those will have written, and he found their losses derived largely by the apparent increase in the destruction of those fish by the opening of the river on the 1st February, for example, and the 1st February for another. After an interval through the winter, he or myself, to open a fish of lengthen distance, as, probably, to secure their fish from obstructed passage would stand. Since the adoption of the Andover measure it is expected there will be no escape of the destruction of fish both with us & with you.
12. None.	12. No, as the matter entirely depends upon the weather.
13. Increased.	13. State has been reported to me.
14. At St. John's mill, by Mr. A. Davis, partially.	14. Increased considerably, particularly in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, where it appears that every man's boat seems to be rated at about £100, and this service is strongly encouraged by the winter and spring, although at fully loaded.
15. At the head water, above Mr. A. Davis's mill, St. John's.	15. On the lake, Coalbrookdale being used, Charlottetown slate, Altonia slate, Ellesmere, Coal, slate, Altonia, slate, Coalbrookdale, Garnet mica-schist, Marquette mica-schist, Mica-schist, etc., in the alkaline. Mr. Davies's mill-tide. Ladysmith slate-pipes have been erected at Coal and Altonia slate were in 1850, by value, twenty thousand.
16. Mr. A. Davis, St. John's mill, partially.	16. At Charlottetown, should be reported without fail of these. Owing to state on this matter, that in the year 1850 a dredge was run by me and my partners, amounting to about 3000 ft. of the ground of dredging in Belgrave & Charlottetown, with a view to ascertain what fish were to be had in the Bay of Fundy, which was, upon themselves to hold the tide. The works were completed, but they were carried away by the first flood, and we got no satisfaction for our outlay from that day to this. We consider that this matter should be brought under the consideration of the Commissioners of the Board of Works, for the purpose of establishing such stations as would enable us effectively to trial dredges there.
17. Messrs. Davies, Ellesmere, full-race partially, but not substantially.	17. In the Cobequid under the Fisheries Act. One, as before stated, was built by the Board of Works in 1850 or 1851.
18. None.	18. Only Goldeby water-mill. Bishop's.
19. None.	19. In the foregoing case, at the head race; but this is very imperfectly done.
20. None.	20. None.
21. None.	21. See Appendix.
22. Messrs. Davis's, Ellesmere, Dredge mill full-race.	22. Dredge, &c; all mills, particularly at Charlottetown.
23. None.	23. This query can only be answered by reference to Petty Sessional trials, or by trials of arbitrators.
24. None.	24. None.
25. Dredge and four water-bills during the open season. Dredge during the close season 4s. per week. During open season 1s. weekly for one month. Two bills of 1s. 4d. and one bill of 2s. 4d. weekly for close season.	25. Up to 1850 there were in the D division six permanent men, including the winter. Slave rates for three months—water-bills £2. 10s. 0d.
26. None.	26. Permanent men all the year; water-bills three months £2. 10s. 0d. per month.
27. Dredge.	27. That the right of appointment is a domain below magnitude to Quarter Sessions should be given to the Inspector, and that a greater number of officers should be appointed by the Inspector in the different areas of provincial government as they are carried out, and the results according thereto. The great objection should be given to the Bill proposed to be brought before Parliament by Mr. Hovey. Many sections of the present Acts could well be done away with, and the acts generally made more simple and concise.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 17.—ABSTRACT OF

Statement of Quotas issued to Boards of Conservators.	Report received from Boards of Conservators.
	4. Losses.
1. What is the general state of the fisheries fisheries in this District?	1. Very inferior in upper waters; large lots of fish in tidal portion.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the District been more or less productive in 1870 than in 1860, and if so what is attributed to the increase or diminution?	2. Much less in upper waters from the dry season and non-use of drift nets in the Moray, where the lots of fish less for extended previous years.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the owners? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. to 1d.
4. What proportion of the salmon captured in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Greater part exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection exercised during the present class season of 1870, as compared with preceding season of local salmon?	5. Two salmon-holds have been last year employed, but the amount of protection far exceeds last year, the men being better paid and the Constabulary assisting the work, owing to the penalties imposed by them rendered very salable nostrum.
6. Has the quantity of levelling fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1869?	6. Much less.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to appear in the several streams in your district? What are the greatest numbers seen near the first and when spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Earlier than usual, about the 16th of October. November and December. When not seen or heard of in the streams according to some Moray stage December 1869, fish open water at the upper parts of the river near the fishing. The Blackwater and the River Moray. The Spey and the River.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the salmon most numerous? When do the gills begin to run? When are the most fish sent out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go to market?	8. 1st February. About the 20th of May—March 10th. In April.
9. During the descent of the fish to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fish take place?	9. Not prohibited. Great destruction.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be distributed, to get ready for market, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your districts?	10. End of September. From October 1st to December 31st, at present, 1871.
11. Were you sensible to suppose that many spent fish have been discharged hitherto in the month of February, and fall fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Anglers are beginning to understand that it is in the interest of the fishery to discharge fish to the river, and the regulations now in force render it difficult to dispose of the fish, even if they are put up for sale. Large numbers of fall fish were taken from the middle of the end of October.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the position of the salmon when the salmon in your districts is best suited, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, when particular.	12. Spring fish are earlier in the river, and fall fish earlier.
13. Are there any pollution or poisonous matter entering the streams in your district? If so, state the particular case.	13. None that I know of.
14. Were angling against the Fishery Laws increased, or diminished?	14. Diminished in the upper waters, except at the mill-walls, largely increased in the tidal waters.
15. Give a list of the mill-walls, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your districts, and specify where salmon or trout passes have been built, when, and by whom?	15. List already furnished at Glendullan and Fersary.
16. Since when fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	16. A very fish pass is very much required at Glendullan, in the Blackwater; it is almost impossible for fish to go over this wall. Mr. Birley's weir, at Gartness, is quite impossible to fish. The extent of this wall has caused him an expense of £100 to construct a pass in this wall, which could be made of very little expense, and it would open about four-tenths of river suitable for spawning-trout. Mr. Birley's mill-wall in the River Alton, also requires a pass.
17. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your districts, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality.	17. One at Glendullan years ago; this pass is quite useless now, the lower and bream give way. This pass was made under the provisions of the Fishery Act, by the Conservator of Fersary, under the Fishery Act, will be cost paid by Board of Conservators, the remainder by Mr. Fergus, owner of estate.
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-heads, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the act 1861, cap. 1, and, if so, specify the particular cases?	18. You, in the Tays; in the Altyre; at Kinnaird, Dr. Birley's mill; in the Blackwater; at Mr. Stirling's mills, Greenock, and Mr. Wallace's, Glendullan. Mr. Welsh, at Quarries in the Clyde, and the grange mill, but did not erect them this year.
19. State the instances in which the proprietor has been partially or wholly successful in preventing the loss of fish?	19. No gratings have been put on the head walls of any of the mills.
20. State the names and numbers of proprietors adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	20. None.
21. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1870?	21. See Appendix.
22. State any instance where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	22. At Fersary, with tail gratings particularly; there are three tail-walls in this mill, and from the way the water runs into the river from these walls, the head of the fish is lost water run into them. At Quarries, on the Clyde, a tail grating is very much required when the fish are swimming to spawn, and a head grating at the extreme end of head, as when the fish are returning.
23. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1870?	23. No see legal notes.
24. Are there any instances of failing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where and.	24. Story-one.
25. Number of salmon-holds occupied by Conservators?	25. One by N. T. Fergus, esq., and R. Clark, esq.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Twice the whole year; the remainder from two to five months.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. Head bailiffs £10 per week and their travelling expenses £1 per week.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to serve the Inspector, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	28. Additional license duty on salmon; that all boats fishing in the riverway should be numbered in large figures on each side of the boat, that the present system of valuing them by the Government leads largely to grossly misleading. The Board are of opinion that the charge of place licence in the riverway will be highly prejudicial to the fishery.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Reports received from Boards of Conservators.

1. COST.	2. REPORT.	3. REPORT.
1. I should say increasing.	1. Last season was an average season for nets, but unusually bad for angling.	1. Very good.
2. More fish there in 1909. The weather was much against fishing in 1908.	2. The take by nets has been less productive in 1909 than in 1908. The diminution has been caused by the dry weather.	2. There was a considerable increase in the take of salmon in the year 1909 over that in 1908.
3. From 10 to 15. About 10. 1d. ad.	3. 1d. 1d. 1d.	3. 1d. per lb. 4d. to 6d. per lb. 2d. per lb.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. One-tenth exported; one-tenth consumed in the locality.	4. Nearly all sent to Cork.
5. There was a considerable increase in the catch in the pools of the River Lee to do more than in 1908. An Anglers' Club was formed early last winter, and the result of their extra subscription for the better protection of the river, much was finally provided in 1909 and 1910.	5. One-half to two-thirds. The police protection, which is very valuable, continues the same.	5. About the same as last year.
6. Much greater on account of the exertions made by the Cork Anglers' Club who greatly assisted the Conservators.	6. Up to the close of the open season there has been very few landing fish in the river, but a considerable catch place at a later period—in December and January.	6. Less than 1910.
7. The intervals of October, November, and December, and half of January. The upper tributaries of the River Lee.	7. The chief spawning months are November, December, and January. About five miles above the town of Ballyheigue.	7. About the 1st of November. November and December are the greatest. Over about the end of December.
8. Not many salmon taken in February. Mouth of Joss. Middle of March. Later end of April.	8. In the Lee, the middle of June; but very few until August. The fly runs down in April and May. The spent fish are down by the first of April.	8. About the end of May. 1st of February. In the month of April.
9. In no case, and much injury is done.	9. No; but it is not believed that much fly is discharged.	9. Angling is not prohibited by the proprietors in this district, or carried on to any extent during the month of the fly to the sea.
10. End of September. 20th February in 20th September each for angling. No netting should commence until the 1st March. This is my own view, but I know it is not used of many members of the Board.	10. The colour of the fish depends on the length of time they are in the river. The general opinion is that the present season is the proper one.	10. In October. Angling may be carried on up to 20th October.
11. A great many. Not very many.	11. No spent fish are destroyed by anglers of the district. A few full fish are taken in October.	11. Spent fish are never taken. Some full fish are taken in October.
12. None whatever.	12. No change.	12. None.
13. Hardly any, but several pools in the River Lee have been poisoned by poachers.	13. None.	13. None.
14. Considerably increased.	14. The associations have diminished, but it is believed that slight poisoning in the upper waters probably occurs at times.	14. Diminished.
—	15. The Lorrigan mill-dam. A fish-hindrance was erected many years ago, but before 1908 a diagonal pass was put across every year by the Conservators.	15. None.
16. A notable one, built in the works of the Waterworks engineer on the wall at 10, where it should be. The present pass at Corrygaghane wall is almost useless. A fair pass at the Ballincollig Powder Mills wall.	16. The fish-pass near the Lorrigan mill-dam by the Conservators.	16. At Dungourney.
20. In very few cases.	17. There is now at the head of Lorrigan mill.	17. —
18. Waterworks wall and Fairblundistil Harbour.	18. Already answered.	18. —
19. Cork Waterworks and Carrigaline Tunnels.	19. None.	19. —
21. See Appendix.	20. None.	20. —
22. A passing road required at the head of Carrigaline tunnel. Road at Ballincollig Powder mills. Ditch at Carrigaline mill-carr.	21. At the foot of the Lorrigan mill tail-race.	21. —
—	22. None.	22. —
23. None.	23. None.	23. None.
24. Fifteen to eighteen.	24. One.	24. Three.
25. One at Carrigaline given by Captain Hodder; one at the fall-side by Sir George Cobbold, bart.	25. One bifurcated year; none at present.	25. Two by the Earl of Bandon.
27. About three months.	27. Six months.	27. 2nd July to 15th January.
28. 1s. and 2s.	28. In a week.	28. 1s. per week.
29. A proper fish-pass at the Waterworks wall in Cork, as well as other places before mentioned. Gravelings at the head of mill-races. Irrigating drains more attention to.	29. The Conservators do not wish to make any suggestions beyond the matters that have been already discussed before the Commissioners at Ballyheigue.	29. None.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, NO. 17.—ABSTRACT OF

Subject of Questions asked to Boards of Conservators.	Tables received from Boards of Conservators.	
	C. KENYON.	T. HILLARY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Very good.	1. Indefinite or unexpired with last season. This is due to a want of constant fishing.
2. Has the rate of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1876 than in 1875, and to whom is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Worse.	2. Worse.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the dealers? (This has no reference to price charged by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 6d. per lb. 8d. per lb. 6d. per lb.	3. Two shillings per lb. in spring, and 1d. per lb. in summer.
4. What proportion of the salmon capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. About one-hundredth part for home consumption.	4. Mostly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection required during the present state of the river, at compared with preceding season of 1875?	5. About the same.	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of spawning fish observed in the river in prior district less greatest or less or equalled with preceding year, 1875?	6. Much greater.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What is the greatest spawning number and when is spawning over and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. From the 1st of November to the 10th of January.	7. Salmon commence to spawn in the upper waters of the river in November, and end about the first of February. The Flisk and Duddon are the best spawning rivers.
8. At what period of the year do the salmon return to your district, are the first salmon fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. Early in May. About the 1st of July. In the end of February. To April.	8. Journey 1st. About the 15th of May. About the middle of May. In April.
9. During the course of the day do the salmon, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of the rivers, or is it carried on during those months, and does such destruction of fry take place?	9. It is not prohibited, and a good deal of fry is lost.	9. No. Yes. Very little destruction.
10. At what period of the year do the salmon begin to appear, and when is the greatest spination to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. About the 1st of November.	10. About October. Angling should come at that date, and commence on February 1st.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and still fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Not many in either season.	11. No; not many spent fish destroyed in February, but a good many full fish have been destroyed in October.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period when the salmon in your district is in best condition, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state precisely what?	12. About the same.	12. No.
13. Are there any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cause.	13. None.	13. With the exception of the Brora Flisk, which flows into the sea.
14. Were arrests against the Fishery Laws incurred or discontinued?	14. Discontinued.	14. About the same.
15. Give a list of the well-known, or dene, or other streams in each river, in your district, and specify where and of what waters have been taken, when, and by whom?	15. Only one well-known stream, the Flisk; and the River Glom, one ladder on River; one ladder on Seaton River; one ladder by Mr. French.	15. The Flisk, near Kilbarney. No ladder or fish passes here been made.
16. State where the passes would be practicable and admissible?	16. One on Flisk and den.	16. The Flisk 200 ft., near Kilbarney.
17. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Act, or by Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality.	17. Three built by private individuals—Glom, River, and Seaton.	17. None.
18. Name grottoes built situated on mill-leads, or what artificial channels, in connection with the 22 W. cap. 1, and, if so, specify the particular cause?	18. One grotto on the Flisk in the tail race, upon the head.	18. None.
19. State the instances in which the property has been partially carried out, specifying whether on the head or tail race?	19. In the Flisk in the tail race.	19. On landowner's tail race.
20. State the instances and nature of prosecutions adopted at calls to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that provided by the late Act?	20. None.	20. None.
21. State where and by whom Gated rapids were in 1875?	21. Mr. Murly O'Halloran, Waterford, and Limerick.	21. James Butler, stone wall, Waterford.
22. State my instances where land and tail grottoes, either at both, would be advantageous (specifying which) if erected?	22. Is the Flisk's head-grotto would be of great use to the fish on the mill-wheel, and foul fish also returning to the sea.	22. None.
23. Can you give a list of the grottoes introduced by the Conservators during the year 1875?	23. None.	23. None.
24. Are there any new modes of taking the salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	24. None.	24. None.
25. Number of water-baitiffs employed by Conservators?	25. Eleven.	25. About sixty-six.
26. Number employed in district by private bailiffs?	26. Eighteen private bailiffs.	26. Very few.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. During spawning season.	27. From twelve to three months.
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. From 1s. per quarter to 1d. 6d.	28. From 2s. to 2s. 6d.
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favor the Inspector, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	29. None.	29. None.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Explained from Board of Conservators.

A. Loughane.	B. Bantry.	C. Baltimore.
1. Very good.	L. Very good.	1. Not improving.
2. Considerably more production in the tide-way, but less in the back water, owing to the complete absence of fish during the spring and summer.	3. Somewhat less, owing to the very low water in summer. The fish were in abundance, but could not get up the want of water.	2. Less productive.
3. About £10. 1d. to £10. 6d. 1d.	4. The general average was from £10. 1d. to £10. 10s. The highest price in spring was £10. 1d., and the lowest in summer was £10.	3. £10. per lb. 3d. 1d.
4. The greater portion is exported. Very little is purchased for home consumption.	4. Mincemeat exported to England.	4. Minced meat for exportation; one tenth for home.
5. The amount paid by wages to water-bailiffs in 1890 was £7,000 or £600. In 1891, £11,000 10s. 7d.	5. Greater, by twenty extra bailiffs employed.	5. Not so good.
6. Greater.	6. Far greater. In fact about the best spawning season ever known.	6. A good stock, but not so much as in 1890.
7. They generally commence about the middle of December. December and January are the chief spawning months. Spawning is over at the end of January. The spent importance are at Cork Harbour, Kilkenny, and in the Rivers Barrow, Nore, and Suir, and Ballymore.	7. In November. The principal months are generally December and January. Fully mature fish appear in January, which is unusual, and the spawning season extended into February this year.	7. About 10th November. December. Over about 1st January; while trout die later end of October.
8. In the month of February, but they could be taken in December and January, in the month of June, at the end of April. In April and May.	8. In February, as soon as the salmon open. In May. About 20th April. In April and May.	8. March, June, April, March and April.
9. Another is not prohibited; but such destruction of fry does not take place.	9. No destruction of fry occurs here from angling; no all trout fishing is prohibited while the fry are descending.	9. No prohibition; but little angling so early.
10. About August. From 1st February to end of September.	10. Towards the middle of August. The general practice here is that angling should cease at the old time—the 20th September.	10. September. Not later than 1st October.
11. I cannot speak positively as to the spent fish, but great numbers of fall fish have been taken in October by anglers.	11. Not now, but were herring the greater danger before 1880. Considerable numbers of fall fish caught by anglers in various parts of the district in October.	11. Not now. Some fall fish killed in October.
12. No.	12. Not. About the same now as before.	12. None.
13. No.		13. None.
14. They are decreasing.		14. Diminished.
15. I cannot do this correctly at present.	15. Great injury has been done by allowing high water in New sets the above stand about half hours last August and September.	15. Louisburgh Tack Hill, the dam, &c. Tidore Mills, on the Tidore River.
16. Chiefly at Arneycastle in the Malahide river, and Ballymote in the Sligo river.	16. Rather diminished on the whole, but there is one place, on the upper portion of the Albury river, where fewish bands of sea, with blackened fins, are dredged in season's change, have turned out by night—some strong measures were adopted to stop such practice.	16. The gratings are not good.
17. I cannot do so at present correctly.	17. At Slaney, Albury, Rinnard, May, Milltown, Ballymote, Carrickballagh, and Wexford except the last, which was constructed by Mr. Thomas Admire, Esq.	17. —
18. No effective gratings have as yet been attached.	18. Gratings have been put on all the important mouths of rivers, and many other of the estuaries, harbours, and ports when fish go to and return from their spawning beds.	18. —
19. Tidore river at Arneycastle and Ballymote, but they were destroyed in both instances.	19. Galway, Loughfeigh, Albury, Albert, and Newtown, also at Grange and Castleisland.	19. —
20. None, except by placing water-bailiffs at mills.	20. Gratings and Nettings.	20. —
—	21. See Appendix.	21. —
22. Arneycastle in the Malahide river, and Ballymote in the Sligo river.	22. The principal losses are those where they have been arrested.	22. —
23. No.	23. Not at this moment.	23. —
24. Ninety-six during the open season, 100 during the close season.	24. None.	24. —
25. None.	25. Twenty-six.	25. Thirty.
—	26. I am certain there are over 200.	26. Twenty.
27. From me, a week to 20.	27. Some for the year, but the great body are for the close season only.	27. Four all the year, the remainder for close season.
28. No.	28. From 40 to 450.	28. One 420, the others from 40 to 81 lbs.
—	29. None at present.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 17.—ABSTRACT OF

Statement of Questions formed in Board of Conservators.	Answers received from Board of Conservators.	
	19 th JUNE.	11 th JULY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Fairly well.	1. Fairly well.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1879 than in 1878, and to what is attributed the former overproduction?	2. Not quite so productive as in 1878. There may be natural causes; but killing the herring fish so late in the season by angling is very injurious.	2. The season of 1879 has not been nearly so good as that of the preceding year 1878, which is to a considerable extent due attributable to the dry weather in the latter part of July and August.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This does not refer to the price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. About £1 per lb. In this district could not say. About £1.6d per lb. In the beginning of season £1.6d price paid.	3. Corresponding to 1878.
4. What proportion of the exports capture is your district? Is it exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. All.	4. Corresponding.
5. What has been the annual production recorded during the present class survey of 1879, as compared with preceding season of 1878?	5. The amount in Conservators' hands this year for production is rather better than in 1878, in consequence, probably, of less impeded navigation in production by dense growths of Eelgrass and similar plants.	5. Less than in 1878.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less at present than preceding year 1878?	6. Much less than in 1878.	6. Much greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. The spawning season is greatly influenced by the weather. December in general is the chief spawning month, and is over early in January.	7. The November, December and January are the principal spawning months. Weymouth, Tiverton, Exeter, Taunton, Bridgwater, and Bideford, are the chief herring-laying districts.
8. At what period of the year do the fish begin to run up the rivers? When do the grilles begin to run? When are the sprats well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. It is generally month ending in any of the rivers till May, when the first salmon fish are taken, but they run up to Lake Carronnes in Devonshire, and are caught on the 1st of March. Grilles begin to run about the middle of June. About the end of January, April and May.	8. May, February, early June, Bideford and Exeter, and Angles, Bank of April. Middle of April, April and May.
9. During the course of the try to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of salmon, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Where the owners of the net-fishing of the rivers have an interest in the upper waters, angling during the descent of fry is prohibited by them, but where angling is allowed on great numbers of fry taken place.	9. Angling for trout is prohibited by a recent by-law of the Inspector of Fisheries on the River Rutilus in Exeter, covering the time the fry are descended to the sea, has set on the May where a good deal of destruction is done to them at that time.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be observed, or to get heavy in spawn, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. Towards the end of September, and after that no angling should be allowed in the district.	10. Fish begin to get discoloured in August. The proper season for angling is as far eastward as the 10th of October to 10th November on the May, and 6th December on the Rutilus and Exe.
11. How many seasons do you suppose that may pass before there are distinct returns in the months of February, and July fish in the month of October by angling?	11. Not many in the month of February, but in October great quantities of full ripe fish are usually destroyed.	11. Below.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. Not aware of any change.	12. No.
13. Are there any potholes, or dangerous water, among the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	13. None.	13. None.
14. Have efforts against the Tidery Laws been made or contemplated?	14. The strict preserves applied as used to do now.	14. Dispatched.
15. Give a list of the potholes, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and specify where banks or side-passes have been built, when, and by whom?	15. None causing obstruction.	15. Rig to reduce the tides and low water. The only difficulties in the district is when the River Mincum near Tiverton, put up by the Board of Works about the year 1840.
16. State where fish-passes would be practicable and advantageous?	16. None required in the district.	16. Upon three miles on the Clapton River, and two miles on the Tiverton River.
17. Give a list of all the fish-passes or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Tidery Laws, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify such details?	17. None.	17. See query No. 15.
18. Have gratings been affixed to walls, or other artificial obstructions in conformity with the 12 Vic., cap. 6, sect. 16, if so, specify the particular cases?	18. A mill on the Newport River is the only one in the district, and its load to that is supplied with gratings according to law.	18. On the greater portion of the walls in the district.
19. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	19. Newport mill. There is a grating at head and tail race.	19. Am not aware of any.
20. State the number, and nature of preservations adopted in your district to prevent the desecration of fish, other than that described by the 12 Vic. Act?	20. See above.	20. See Appendix.
21. State where and by whom fixed grates were used in 1878?	21. See Appendix.	21. See Appendix.
22. State any instances where head, and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which) if so used?	22. Instances of fisheries in the district productive generally and not the Conservators.	22. See Appendix.
23. Can you give a list of the proprietors situated by the Conservators during the year 1878?	23. No new instances.	23. See Appendix.
24. Are there any new cases of taking the salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	24. About thirty.	24. Eel.
25. Number of seafarins employed by Conservators?	25. All are Conservators' water-laymen.	25. Fifty.
26. Number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Generally six months.	26. About 100.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Conservators' funds contribute a very small sum to each man; but wages from leases, whilst the Conservators' contributions, are from £10 to £12, according to size.	27. November, December, and January for the propagation of the salmon. April and May for the practice of the try.
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. See Appendix.	28. £1 to £12.
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservator may be disposed to treat the Inspector, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your District?	29. Conservators suggest the necessity of shortening the angling season, and the remittance opinion of the Board of this District is, that it should cease on the 25th September each year.	29. See Appendix.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators

Dr. BANNO.	Dr. BANNOCKBURN.	Dr. ABERDEEN.
I. FISHERIES.		
2. Improvement in consequences of good protection.	1. In a fair state.	1. As a general rule improving.
3. Protection increased.	2. Not as productive in 1879 as in 1869. Can judge no more.	2. In some districts the rate of salmon was more productive in 1879 than in 1869—attributed to a general increase of spawning fish that associated the river in spawning about 1879, and in the being a favourable season for those operations as no heavy floods occurred during hibernation of the eels to destroy it, and few young eels.
4. From 18 to 65 per cent. ad. tax.	3. Ad. to ad. 2d. ad. 4d.	3. Ad. to ad. 4d.
5. Nearly all exported.	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost the entire exports.
6. Protection increased.	5. Considerably increased on the River. Related to some rivers.	5. The state amount of protection during the close season of 1870. No increase of water-fishids essential necessary.
7. Large increase.	6. Greater.	6. About the same.
8. November and December. December. January and February.	7. Changes in November. Created in November and December. Over in January. The Aray, Beauly, Spey, Beauly, Highland, Kiltarlinton, Balloch, and the R. G.	7. Middish of November and month of December. December to middle of January—same for all as far south as the mouth of the Spey. The principal spawning-holes are from Bellahouston Bridge above Lough Erne to upper course of the River Lagan.
9. Riga, December and January, other rivers, March and April. May. May. April and May.	8. Dumbarton, in February. June, April, April and May.	8. At first sonic in February when fishing opens. Some take fish with in May. All gone by end of March. Month of April to 10th May.
10. Angling not prohibited.	9. Prohibited in the Ebro only.	9. Angling is not prohibited. Angling is carried on by the very few permitted to fish, but no salmon-fish are destroyed.
11. August and September. Angling should cease about the 1st September.	10. Trial of Angling/Disobeying. Proper means in the Rivers from 1st October to middle of September in the River from middle of May to middle of September.	10. These trials in rivers show a slight discolouration in about August, then in fresh water as early as June, from herring nature of river-water. (Please keep in mind the month of November). This proved sufficient for angling. It is considered that enough anglers have at about 100 miles outside of Dublin.
12. No.	11. In the River a great many eels, 6ft and longer by reason of their preference of taking the pike. And some full in October are taken in the same month.	11. If spud trials are continued in February as herring are now seen on the 1st about middle of February, and if they are still present in full, little or no fishing for salmon is carried on in October in this district.
13. Early fish is the best in order.	12. Not aware of any change.	12. No change.
14. None.	13. A good deal of Run-water. It was complained that a great quantity of fast-servers were thrown into the Rivers from the sea-shore at Malinhead.	13. Run-water begins to find its way into the Hare about first week in August in every year.
15. Decreased.	14. Diminished.	14. Diminished. None of any name for poisons.
16. Passes at Riga and Tallaght.	15. On the Other rivers have been lately built various locks at two or three miles, preventing a total obstruction to salmon even again getting up that (naturally) surround spawning rivers.	15. One well at Ranelagh, and one at Tully, and one additional one at Ratoath. The fish-tide in day of these is the Salmon passes, by Mr. G. Kelly, about five years ago, but top of one of them is so bounded that fish cannot get up through it, they however, often get up in flood times over wings of this water. The Tully fish cannot be ascended by salmon except in flood times also—it will be seen seven or eight years hence by Mr. Watt's it is a great obstruction to fish swimming at any time.
17. Answered in Query 18.	16. Tully Lock, Tallaght, and the Oney, very much widened.	16. At Ranelagh and at Tully back existing fish passes are improved, but during the salmon season when the river is very low, I can not consider that any pass or ladder would enable fish to ascend.
18. —	17. Ranelagh, Carrow Lock, and Shrule Lock, by Board of Works; Dangan, by Lord Arran, Tullage, by Dr. Hall—It is now dry and useless.	17. No proper passes in almost any of the rivers. One had to be made on the Glenside River at expense of the proprietor, Lord G. A. Hill.
19. Some at Ballindas and Collooney.	18. All spud trials return of 1st of April last, and no change reported since then.	18. At Ranelagh and at Tully back existing fish passes are improved, but during the salmon season when the river is very low, I can not consider that any pass or ladder would enable fish to ascend.
20. None.	19. Stated in the before-mentioned report.	19. No proper passes in almost any of the rivers. One had to be made on the Glenside River at expense of the proprietor, Lord G. A. Hill.
21. See Appendix.	20. Do not know of any.	20. The w. of Ranelagh and Tully passes have been revised in back roads—not to back roads. No application had for them as fish could not ascend by mill-wheel.
22. Adriaticus is all with.	21. See Appendix.	21. At Ranelagh as well as at Tully, there are no grottoes to fall-down, but they are not revised. These are the exceptions, many mills being without mills.
23. None.	22. Would be disastrous to all the mills, both head and tail.	22. None.
24. —	23. One drift net was fished first time in the memory of man outside the mouth of the river Ebro.	23. See Appendix.
25. Fifty-three.	24. 28d.	24. None.
26. Twelve and six months.	25. Eight.	25. ML.
27. From 45 to 22 lbs.	26. Twenty.	26. ML.
28. Shortening the angling season, and opening the net-taking earlier in the Riga river.	27. From 27 to 41.	27. None.
	28. None.	28. Usually by the year.
		29. From 2d to 4d each.
		30. I consider the fish-passes in all well-revised districts, and in some the fish cannot pass the river except to Scotland, and so on them with difficulty.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 17.—ABSTRACT OF

Statement of Questions addressed to Board of Conservators.	Reply received from Boards of Conservators.
	III. LONDONDERRY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. In a very fair state.
2. That the rate of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1878 than in 1868, and to what is attributed this increase or diminution?	2. The fish in 1878 was not so great as in 1868, but was fair average of preceding years.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the importers? (This has reference to private individuals by the importers.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest?	3. Not per lb. 1s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 1d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the salmon captured in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of taxation considered for the present close season of 1879, as compared with preceding seasons of 1868?	5. Slightly increased.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1868?	6. Decreased.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to appear in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and where is spawning most? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Commence to appear November. Greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning also in February. The most important spawning grounds are—Linen Dog River, Glens, Finn, and Roe.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first salmon taken? When on the pools begin to run? When are the spent fish still run of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go to the sea in the month of April?	8. In the middle of the Tully in the month of May, and in some of the upper waters, viz., the Bann, Mourne, and Finn in the beginning of June. First grilts caught between the 1st and 15th May. Spent fish are well run of the rivers by the end of March, and the great bulk of the fish go to the sea in the month of April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors' leases, or is it carried on during those months, and does such destruction of fry take place?	9. There is no prohibition of angling during the time the fry are descending, and a great many are captured by small boat angling.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be descended, or to get herring to spawn, and what are general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. At the end of August the fish in the Tully are descended from Lough to the French and Scotch water, and drift of spawners towards the end of September. The 16th October is the date people would recommend for the best season for angling in connection, and end on the 1st March.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed between the 1st of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. In some instance there is a considerable large quantities of spent fish are captured by anglers in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the salmon which the salmon in your district is in each instance, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. I am not aware of any change.
13. Are there any pollution or pollutions making entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular case.	13. Only fast-waters.
14. Were offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	14. Less offences against the Fishery Laws.
15. Give a list of the self-ticks or pens, or other obstructions to such rivers as your district, and specify where fish-holds or fish-passes have been built, when, and by whom?	15. The only fish pass is the charron at Slan Mills, constructed by the proprietors of the mills.
16. State where fish-passes would be practicable and advantageous?	16. At Mr. Devine's weir, at Ballycarthy on the Foyle River.
17. Give a list of all the self-holds or pens built in your district, whether under the protection of the Fishery Act, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	17. Bon Mills weir on Moone River, erected by the proprietors of the mills.
18. Have grudges been attended to self-holds, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the Act 21 Vict., cap. 8; and, if so, specify the particular case.	18. In some cases the provisions of the Act have been complied with, and others have got exemption by the Inspector, and several mill-owners have petitioned to erect them in a proper and reflected manner.
19. State the instances in which the proprietor has been partially carried out, specifying whether in the head or in the tail-water?	19. Some mill-owners have erected them on the head, and some on the tail-water, according to the decision of the Inspector.
20. State the instances and nature of petitions made to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that presented by the 18th Act?	20. None, except rates levied by the mills.
21. State where and by whom fixed engines were laid in 1878?	21. See Appendix.
22. State any instances where head and tail-grinding mills, or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	22. At the Inspector's meeting in Londonderry, in February, 1873, Moses Ballantine, Brothers, were directed to erect grilles in the mouths of their mills on the Foyle River, from 1st November to 1st April, and several other cases where the Inspector has ordered them to be erected.
23. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1878?	23. None.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	24. About 100.
25. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	25. About thirty by the Lessee of the Irish Society's Fishery in the Fola.
26. Number employed in districts by private individuals?	26. Generally from November 1st April; in a few cases the whole year.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. From £100 to £2.
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. The Conservators would strongly recommend that the time season for angling be extended from 1st October to the 1st March.
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspector, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Reproduced from Board of Conservators.

104. GRANGEHILL.	105. RALAWHURST.	106. DUBLIN.
1. Progressing favourably.	1. In my opinion favourable.	1. Improving.
2. A little less productive in 1950 than in 1949. This is attributed to the long drought in the fishing season, or very low water.	2. Much the same in 1950 as in 1949.	2. More in acre than in 1949; increase attributed to better protection.
3. No. 44. id.	3. Id. 1d. per lb. 2d. 1d. per lb. In spring months 1d. per lb.	3. Id. 1d. 3d. 6d. id.
4. More than two-thirds of the trout explore in the catchment area, the remainder in the river itself.	4. Almost all reported.	4. About one-third in Dublin, Belfast, and Liverpool.
5. The proportion in the close net is considerably increased by that of the trout. Additional inquiries are being made by the Board of Conservators, and a few trout only engaged by the Inspector in places on the River where he considered it necessary for the protection of the fish.	5. Much the same as in the preceding year of 1949.	5. Improved.
6. Considerably greater as compared with 1949.	6. Considerably greater than in 1949.	6. About the same.
7. The salmon commence to spawn in November in some rivers. The greatest spawning months are November, and particularly December. The spawning runs generally end in December. Thinner Males and females are found in the Ballyliffin and Glanavy and the best spawning rivers.	7. 1st November. River 1st November till 10th December. 1st January. All River fish condition good spawning greatest.	7. September. October. October. November, and end of December. Spawning occurs early in January. Spawning continues till May, in Donegal, Sligo, and Tyrone.
8. Late in February and March, May and June. Early in February April and May.	8. I believe a clean fish can be got in the Ballyliffin river in the year 2000 June 15th April. Winter Angling and start with May.	8. Fairly late in Mayo, Donegal, Sligo, and Antrim. June in the Ferta. The middle of June in Fermanagh, March, April, and May.
9. I am not aware that angling is prohibited by any of the provisions of fisheries during the descent of the fry. I think it is permitted a small amount, but without much destruction of fry.	9. It is prohibited in upper waters. When salmon angling is let, little damage is done.	9. Angling is not prohibited. Not much destruction of fry.
10. In December and October fish are decimated, and it is difficult to get them. From the 1st day of February to the last day in September no measure of this kind would be required for angling.	10. Fish don't become decimated until they have been in rivers sometime. They probably in open rivers and of course. The general species is caught as marked in the last.	10. About the middle of August. Angling from 1st of February to 1st of September.
11. In my opinion four trout fish are destroyed in February, but many fish are undamaged in October by anglers, and I am of opinion angling should be prohibited during the month of October.	11. No. I have never known any spent fish, except by accident or unknown, being damaged. Full fish are often killed in October by legitimate anglers and pointers.	11. No.
12. I am not aware of any change having taken place in the period of the year that salmon are in good order. I should say May, June, July, and August are now in good order. In September they are not so good as previously. In October they are quite diminutive.	12. No, to my knowledge.	12. No change.
13. Pollution enters the Ballyliffin Water in several places from Ballyliffin to Ardcroney, but it is up for less than the river Bann to be a good salmon river. In other rivers there are also publications, but little injury is done by them.	13. Nothing except flood-water. Diminished.	13. Very much by flood-water.
14. Offenses against the Salmon Laws have considerably diminished.	14. I don't think we are replied.	14. Diminished.
15. An improvement made on the fish-ladder at Donegal would considerably assist the salmon passing up the breeding rivers. I consider an improvement there would be most necessary, fish could pass at low water. It is now aided by many the Chalk's Foss.	15. None necessary in this district.	15. None.
16. On the River Barra, at Ferta, Movaghore, and Carrigahore, fish-ladders were made by the Board of Works, during their drainage operations on the River Lagan, and one was erected at Ballyshannon by a private Fish Company.	16. —	16. —
17. Knockdrum, Killanney, Partry, Druman, Carrick, Ferta, Orlagh.	17. Yes, generally.	17. On McNamee's mill-land on the Finn river; on Donegal mill-land on the Derryveagh, and last year on Donegal mill on Bega river.
18. The provisions of the Act have been carried out, generally speaking, on the tail-race.	18. None but gillings.	18. None.
19. No provision used at mills to preserve fish unless where the gillings are created.	19. None but gillings.	19. None.
20. See Appendix.	20. None.	20. None.
21. Gillings would be necessary on the tail-race of Gortvadley, Kilbride, Hollybrook, Ashfield, Knockdrum, Sligo, Tullyharrow, Glasgow, Rath, and Clonard.	21. All big-race and drift nets, same as in 1949.	21. See Appendix.
22. Total amount of fish measured during the year 1950, 250,182. 7d.	22. On all tail-race I should say.	22. See Appendix.
23. Fixed draft nets used at Portstewart.	23. None.	23. None.
24. Fly.	24. On Bush, thinless salmon, lake salmon, and smelt at twenty-five during spawning season. On the Ballinelly sub-district, thin permanent man net and drift net at spawning season.	24. None.
25. About sixteen.	25. The outcome of which suggests the funds to enable the number to stated to last year to be employed. The outcome of which suggests the funds to enable the number to stated to last year to be employed.	25. Two.
26. Employed from 1st February to the 10th September, and last October.	26. See above, No. 26.	26. Six months.
27. From 1st to 4th.	27. Employment from 1st to 4th per week. Welsh are six months.	28. Six to 10th; eleven to 21.
28. In the month of October angling should be prohibited.	28. Employment from 1st to 4th per week. Welsh are six months.	—

APPENDIX, No. 18.

REGULATIONS for the ELECTIONS of CONSERVATORS of FISHERIES, 1870.

SALIENT FISHERIES ACTS (IRELAND),

32 & 33 Vict., c. 22, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

NOTICE.

Whereas all existing Boards of Conservators will cease in the month of October next, and new Boards are to be elected, We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, call the attention of the Boards of Conservators, and those interested in the Fisheries, to the following provisions and regulations in respect to such

ELECTIONS of CONSERVATORS of FISHERIES.

The elections for the district of _____ should be held so as to commence on the _____ day of October next.

1.—The Board of Conservators shall fix and publish notice of the times and places for the meetings of electors, in each electoral division, for the election of Conservators for the sums, and the number of Conservators as already settled to be elected for each electoral division.

2.—Two weeks' notice thereof shall be given by hand-bills and advertisements in two or more newspapers circulating in the district.

3.—The meetings for elections shall commence at the hour named in the notice to be published by the Boards of Conservators, and no voter shall be received after three o'clock in the afternoon of the day so fixed.

4.—Every person shall be entitled to vote at such meetings who shall have paid licence duty for the current year, within the electoral division for which such meeting is held, and no others.

5.—Such person shall choose a Chairman to preside at such meeting, who shall receive the votes of the electors.

6.—No person shall be eligible for the office of Conservator in any electoral division in which he does not reside or possess real property.

7.—Every person shall produce their licences for the current year at the time of voting.

8.—Persons entitled as aforesaid to vote at such meetings shall be entitled to have a vote or votes thereto according to the following scale (that is to say) if the licence duty paid—

Shall not exceed to £5,		One Vote.
Shall amount to £5, and not exceed to £8,		Two Votes.
Shall amount to £8,	£10,	Three Votes.
Shall exceed £10,		Four Votes.

9.—Persons voting by proxy shall indorse upon their licence the name of the proxy whom they authorize to vote for them, and the said licensee shall be proceeded at the time of voting by the said proxy, and proxy being a qualified elector.

10.—The Chairman of each Meeting respectively shall decide the persons who shall have received the greatest number of votes to be the elected Conservators and shall certify under his hand the election of each Conservator, and furnish him with a certificate which shall be sufficient authority for him to act as such Conservator; and shall also, within four days after such election, make a list of such Conservators, with a statement of the residence and portions of each, to be transmitted to our office, 12, Ely-place, Dublin, and shall also publish the said list in one or more newspapers circulating in the district.

11.—If in any district one or more persons shall possess a several or exclusive fishery or fisheries therein, as owner, lessee, or occupier, valued under the Act for the most official value of the doubtful part in Ireland at one hundred pounds yearly, or upwards, he or they shall be entitled to sit with the elected Conservators for such district, and shall be deemed ex-officio a Conservator or Conservators for the sum, so long as he or they shall possess such fishery or fisheries, and shall have a vote in all matters, and have all the powers and privileges under the Act which the elected Conservators may individually possess; provided always, that when a fishery so rated shall be held by several persons as owners, lessors, or occupiers, one person alone shall sit and not as a Conservator in respect of such fishery.

12.—Magistrates paying licensee duty, and being owners of land abutting on rivers or lakes in any district, may act and vote as ex-officio members of any Board of Conservators elected for any such District.

13.—The persons elected, as aforesaid, together with all the said ex-officio Conservators shall conjointly form a Board of Conservators of Fisheries for the District, and shall continue to hold office for three years from the time of their election, when a new Board shall be elected in like manner, and so in the manner at each Triennial Election.

Given under our hands this 15th day of June, 1870.

THOS. F. BRADY.
JOHN A. BLAKE
JOS. HAYES.

Note to ¶ 10.—Forms of Certificates will be furnished by the Inspectors to the different Clerks of the Boards of Conservators.

APPENDIX, No. 19.

RETURN of FISH conveyed over the Lines of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, year ending 31st December, 1870.

Station.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxed.	Barrels, &c.	Boxed.	Barrels, &c.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Limerick,	1,539	242	452	—	—	—	—	—
Feyne,	2,589	—	—	—	240	1	1	0
Cahir,	219	57	—	—	25	4	0	0
Clonmel,	—	20	—	—	—	3	11	0
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	7	13	1	0
Kilkenny,	NIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4,337	209	452	—	577	9	2	12

APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 19.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company during the year 1870.

	Bacon.	Bacon, &c.
Salmon and Trout,	5,049	906
White Fish,	3,115	723

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Irish North-Western Railway Company during the year 1870.

Gas.	Station.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.				Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
		Bacon.	Bacon, &c.	White Fish.	Salmon.	
J. W.	Strabane,	3	17	0	0	
	Portball,	0	7	0	4	
	Saint Johnston,	0	11	0	2	
	Carlisle,	0	0	1	33	
	Leedsbury,	0	10	0	0	
						15 6 0 1
V. N.	Clady,	0	17	2	0	
	Brenner,	12	16	0	0	
						13 13 2 0
W.	Pettigo,	1	9	2	0	
	Ballybock,	22	16	2	0	
	Hallyleeson,	118	12	2	36	
	Bundoran,	8	4	3	3	
						137 16 1 37
	Total,					196 16 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway for year 1870.

Station.	Salmon.		White Fish.		Weight.	
	Bacon.	Bacon,	Bacon.	Bacon,		
Dunloe,	65	4	—	—	7 16 0 34	
Castlereagh,	11	248	—	—	6 4 0 0	
Dundalk,	10	30	—	13	1 14 1 26	
					17 14 2 39	
Drogheda,	—	—	{ Herring,	{ 633 10	39 0 0 0	
Total,	85	380	468	23	76 14 2 21	

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork, Bandon, and Kinsale Railway Company, booked at Kinsale Station, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Description of Fish.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Description of Fish.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Salmon,	0 1 0 0	Mackerel,	977 18 0 0
Turbot,	0 16 3 0	Plaice,	0 17 2 0
Haddock,	0 14 2 0	Sole,	29 5 2 0
Pollack,	0 4 0 0	Eels,	0 15 2 0
Eels,	76 18 3 0	Bream,	13 11 2 0
Pilchard,	66 18 0 0	Oyster,	0 3 0 0
Herring,	10 16 2 0	Haddock,	0 6 2 0
Sard.	20 2 0 0		
Ling,	13 19 0 0	Total,	1,315 0 1 0
Cod,	5 14 1 0		

RETURN of the WEIGHT of all FRESH FISH conveyed over the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the Cork, Youghal, and Queenstown section, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Description of Fish.	Tons.	Description of Fish.	Tons.
Salmon,	358	Flat-fish,	43
Cod,	3	Kale,	16
Haddock,	5	Sprat,	6
Herring,	587	Fresh Fish, not named,	597
Shell-fish,	963		
Mackerel,	937	Total,	1,764
Eels,	9		

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 19.

APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Dublin by the trains of the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland in year 1870.

Station	Fresh Fish		Cured Fish		Weight.			
	Boxts.	Barrels.	Boxts.	Barrels.				
Galway,	471	41	—	—	29	16	5	20
Sligo,	194	44	—	—	22	6	2	0
Westport,	93	54	—	—	11	9	2	0
Athlone,	19	101	—	—	9	17	1	0
Ballysadare,	44	52	—	—	14	17	1	0
Bellary,	40	56	—	—	12	1	2	0
Enniscorthy,	35	12	—	—	6	3	2	20
Cashel,	48	81	—	—	6	9	0	12
Total,	958	453	—	—	122	17	5	24
Galway,	—	—	40	4,239	323	16	2	0
Sligo,	—	—	10	445	53	1	0	2
Ballysadare,	—	—	6	28	3	1	2	0
Cashel,	—	—	19	20	2	8	3	2
Total,	—	—	64	4,740	312	9	3	4

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Description of Fish.	Tons.	cwt.	qrns.
Fresh fish,	39	10	3
Herrings,	915	6	2
Oysters,	1,109	7	1
Mackerel,	10	9	2
Total,	2,007	16	2

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company in 1870.

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.			Weight.
	Boxts.	Barrels, &c.	Boxts.	Barrels, &c.	Barrels.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1870, per Goods Train,	—	91	1,560	156	1,443	Tons. cwt. qrns. lbs. 314 16 0 0
From 1st January to 31st December, 1870, inclusive, per Passenger Train,	156	60	—	—	—	10 1 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the West Cork Railway Company in 1870.

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		Shall Fish.		
	Boxts.	Barrels, &c.	Boxts.	Barrels, &c.	Barrels.
January,	3	3	—	—	11
February,	3	6	—	—	23
March,	7	17	—	—	—
April,	12	11	—	—	1
May,	3	2	—	—	—
June,	1	—	—	—	—
July,	144	54	—	—	—
August,	113	20	—	—	—
September,	16	3	3	10	7
October,	3	2	1	1	—
November,	4	2	—	24	2
December,	3	4	1	2	5
Total,	313	104	5	48	49

APPENDIX,
No. 19—continued.APPENDIX,
No. 19.

RETURN of FISH conveyed from Dublin to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway and Steam Packet Company, 1870.

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.	
	Bacon.	Baskets, &c.	Bacon.	Baskets, &c.
January,	1	—	575	13
February,	84	—	930	4
March,	104	—	331	5
April,	145	—	898	6
May,	27	—	663	1
June,	510	—	1,627	—
July,	482	—	1,641	2
August,	105	—	1,471	0
September,	17	—	1,782	7
October,	—	—	2,142	64
November,	—	—	454	28
December,	—	—	459	70
Total,	1,407	—	12,251	129

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the Steamers of the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, 1870.

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		Herring.	
	Bacon.	Baskets, &c.	Bacon.	Baskets.
June 21,	—	—	—	17
July 19,	—	—	—	16
" 26,	—	—	16	24
Aug. 23,	—	—	—	7
Oct. 18,	—	—	—	19

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Steamers of the Glasgow and Dublin Screw Steam Packet Company, in 1870.

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		Herring.	
	Bacon.	Baskets, &c.	Bacon.	Baskets.
March 31,	—	—	2	—
April 28,	—	—	3	—
May 5,	—	—	1	5
" 19,	—	—	1	—
June 2,	—	—	7	—
" 16,	—	—	2	—
" 30,	—	—	9	—
Nov. 4,	—	—	—	10

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow and Greenock by the Steamers of the Dublin and Glasgow Company, 1870.

Date.	White Fish.		Herring.	
	Bacon.	Baskets, &c.	Bacon.	Baskets.
January,	2	—	2	2
February,	2	—	2	2
March,	11	—	6	2
April,	25	—	5	1
May,	29	—	2	1
June,	18	—	—	16
October,	—	—	2	808
November,	—	—	—	379
December,	1	—	2	61
	64	22	—	1,264

APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

RETURNS of Freight conveyed to Liverpool by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's vessels for
the year 1870.

Date.	Salmon.					White Fish.				
	Bucks	Baskets	Pounds	Weight		Buckets	Baskets	Pounds	Weight	
January, . . .	25	—	—	2 2 2 0	—	—	—	—	5 16 1 25	
February, . . .	72	5	—	7 1 1 15	43	12	—	—	22 16 1 25	
March, . . .	315	7	4	12 7 9 5	186	120	3	22	6 3 7	
April, . . .	185	3	5	10 16 8 10	202	16	2	40	6 3 7	
May, . . .	260	—	—	37 1 2 25	161	—	—	—	16 4 2 0	
June, . . .	516	2	12	58 13 8 4	494	52	50	14 12 18		
July, . . .	697	—	—	69 10 9 14	497	44	37	43	4 3 15	
August, . . .	169	—	—	17 14 2 15	1,066	33	33	66 17 2 19		
September, . . .	10	—	—	0 10 0 24	1,065	8	14	173 10 2 2		
October, . . .	—	—	—	—	1,065	3	1	103 16 2 0		
November, . . .	—	—	—	—	299	14	1	61 2 2 0		
December, . . .	—	—	—	—	182	20	5	23 10 16 1		
	2,160	17	14	216 5 3 24	8,020	223	189	633 8 32 1		

APPENDIX, No. 20.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, SHELL FISH, HOOKE FISH, FRESH-WATER EELS, and TRAWL FISH, delivered at and sold in Dublin, consigned from the Irish Fisheries in 1870, as far as can be ascertained; with a computation of the value thereof.

		\$	%
Salmon, 2,880 boxes and baskets, 112 lbs. average weight,	at 1s. per lb.,	16,128	0 0
Herring, 19,920 boxes,	at £1 per basket,	10,000	0 0
Macaroni, 6,000 boxes and baskets,	at £1 per basket,	4,900	0 0
Shell Fish (Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters, Shrimps, etc.),		1,300	0 0
Book Fish (Haddock and Cod), 3,000 packages,	at 2s. per package,	6,000	0 0
Eels (fresh water), 1,000 packages,	at £1. 10s. per package,	1,300	0 0
Tuna Fish, 5,016 hamper, prime,	at 4s. per hamper,	26,912	
" " 5,836 hamper, offal,	at 2s. per hamper	8,606	
		15,708	0 0
Total,		265,716	0 0

APPENDIX, No. 21.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON delivered and sold in Billingsgate Market, consigned from the Irish Fisheries in 1870.

9,311 boxes.—Each box weighs, on the average, 120 lbs., which, at the average price of £s. 4d. per lb., represent-
ing gross, £73,088 sterling.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, delivered at and sent to the following places, consigned from the Irish Fisheries in 1870, as far as can be ascertained; with a computation of the value thereof.

Places.	SAXON.		WESSEX.		MACHENES.		CORN.		TOTAL.
	No. of Boxes.	Value.	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	
Nottingham,	250*	£ 1,750	2,000	5,000	1,000	1,500	150	325	£ 6,275
Worcestershire,	300*	2,100	9,000	2,500	1,500	2,250	250	500	7,550
Braintree,	800*	5,000	5,000	7,800	2,000	2,000	300	450	14,550
Sheffield,	800*	5,000	6,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	500	800	21,400
Leeds,	1,000*	7,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	5,000	300	500	22,500
Birmingham,	2,000*	14,000	12,000	18,000	4,000	6,000	600	1,800	39,900
Manchester,	3,000	24,500	18,000	21,000	6,000	9,000	1,000	2,200	51,900
Liverpool,	-	-	20,000	20,000	8,500	17,000	2,000	5,000	50,500
Billinggate Marlow,	-	-	32,550	45,277½	12,300	35,803	450	1,000	75,077

* AS AT your Date.

¹ The average price 20th February realized during the session was about £1 per ton. They arrive usually before the session opens and rise high in this market. The same observation applies to other English markets.

RETURN of SALMON consigned to and sold in Billingsgate Market, for 1869 and 1870.

	Dollars.
Scotch,	20,474
Irish,	8,900
Dutch,	657
Norwegian,	696
English and Welsh,	1,843
Total,	32,430
	24,697

APPENDIX NO. 22.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.

DIGEST of the PRINCIPAL SECTIONS in the ACTS OF PARLIAMENT relating to the IRISH FISHERIES,
with Appendices. Compiled by THOMAS FRANCIS BRADY, Inspector of Irish Fisheries.

3 & 6 Vic., c. 106; 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108; 8 & 9 Vic., c. 109; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 114; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92;
13 & 14 Vic., c. 96; 24 & 25 Vic., c. 96; 24 Vic., c. 10; 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114; 32 Vic., c. 9; 33 & 34
Vic., c. 92; and 33 & 34 Vic., c. 32.

THE following extracts from the Acts of Parliament in force in Ireland, for the regulation and protection of the Fisheries, are published chiefly for the guidance of Persons empowered to enforce the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, and with the view of pointing out the particular powers they possess under the Statutes, which being extensive, should, at all times, be carried out temperately, yet firmly and strictly.

There are some provisions referred to applying to the Fresh Water portions of Rivers and Lakes which do not properly come under the cognisance of the Coast Guard. They should confine their duties exclusively to the enforcement of the Laws in the Sea, Sea Coast, and Tidal Waters of Rivers.

Particular attention should be paid to the enforcement of a strict observance of the CLOSE SEASONS, both ANNUAL and WEEKLY, amongst all classes of Fishermen.

T. F. B.

1st January, 1873.

32nd March.—In case of seizure of any Net or other Engine by any person duly authorized to seize same, care should be taken that such Net or other Engine should be brought before the Magistrate at the next session of the Petty Sessions Court, as directed by the 13th section of the 6th & 8th Vic., c. 106.—See No. 68.

No power under the Fishery Laws to seize Boats, save only on special offence against Annual or Weekly Close Season.—See Nos. 16 & 30.

No power under the Fishery Laws to seize Fish caught during Weekly Close Season.—The power is confined to the Annual Close Season.

No power to seize Fish, save in the Annual Close Season.

No power to Arrest save in cases pointed out by Nos. 5 & 6.

COAST GUARD, CONSTABLES, POWERS OF, &c.

1. It shall be lawful for such Officers and Petty Officers belonging to the Cruisers of Her Majesty's Navy, and for such Officers and Men of the Coast Guard Stations as shall be thereto authorized by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, at such times and in all such places, and subject to such directions and regulations as the said Commissioners of Customs shall from time to time think fit to prescribe, to go on board any Vessel employed in Fishing and examine the certificate of Registry and nets of such Vessel, and whether the regulations of Act have been complied with, and whether the Master and other Persons on board such Vessel are carrying on the said Fishery in the manner required by law, and to seize any illegal Nets or Engines, or any Nets or Engines used contrary to the Provisions of Act, or to any of the Orders, Regulations, or Bye-laws; and lawful for the Officers and Men employed in the Coast Guard Service in Ireland to execute for the purposes of Act on Sea or on Land the Warrants of any Justice as fully and effectually as any person authorized and empowered to execute Warrants of any Justice in Ireland, may now execute the same on Land within their respective Districts; and to do all such other acts on Sea or Land in relation to the preservation of peace among Persons engaged in fishing, and the enforcement of the Provisions of Act as any Constable may lawfully do within his jurisdiction.—See also Nos. 32 and 85.

Officers and
Men of Her
Majesty's
Cruisers, and
Officers and
Men of Coast
Guard Services
empowered to
enforce Pro-
visions of Act.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 56.

Coast Guard
empowered to
act in Con-
tinental.

Note.—The Coast Guard should confine themselves to the enforcement of the Law in the Sea, Sea Coast, and Tidal Waters of Rivers, and should not incur any expense, unless in case of emergency, without the sanction of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries. All expenses of expenses incurred should be forwarded for payment as soon as possible through the District Captain, or the Assistant-Guard of the Navy, and, if correct and duly authorised, will be paid.

Coast Guard
special power.
Expenses in-
curred.

2. The enforcement and observance of the Annual Close Seasons for Salmon, Trout, Eel, and Oyster Fisheries respectively; the free passage of Fish during each Annual Close Season, and requiring for that purpose the making and maintaining of openings and removal of obstructions—the Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout—the prohibition of taking, selling, purchasing, or having in possession the Spawn, Smolt, or Fry of Salmon, or Eel, or wilfully obstructing the passage of such, or injuring or disturbing the Spawns or Fry, or any Spawning Bed, Bank or Shallow where same may be, or wilfully taking, killing, destroying, exposing to salt, or having in possession any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable Salmon or Trout, or placing, laying, setting, or drawing any net, grate, creel, or other Engine or Device whatsoever (save and except Eel and Line only), in any Mill-pool, or Mill-dam, or in any Works appertaining to any Mill or Factory, or in any Water-courses leading the Water to or from such Mill or Factory for the purpose of taking or obstructing Salmon or other Fish, or the Fry thereof; or the taking any Salmon, or Trout, or Fry thereof, or spent Salmon in any Eel-weir; or having or using between sunset and sunrise any light or fire, spear, gaff, stroke-ham, or other such instrument, with intent to take Salmon or other Fish in or on the Banks of any Lake or River, or chasing, injuring, or disturbing Spawning Fish, or Fish on Spawning Beds, or attempting to catch Fish in such places (except with Rod and Lines only within the lawful period), or damming, or teeming, or employing any River or Mill-race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any Salmon, or Trout, or the Fry thereof.—See also 32 and 85.

Powers of
Constables, 7 & 8
V. c. 106, s. 1.

For Seasons for Salmon and Trout—see Appendix.

For Seasons for Oyster Fisheries—see Special Book of Instructions on the subject.

Powers of
Water Bailiffs.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 14.

3. Every Water Bailiff shall be empowered to exercise the power and authorities of a Constable for the enforcement of the provisions of Act, and shall be at liberty, at all times and seasons, without any let or hindrance whatsoever, to enter into and pass through or along the banks or borders of any

Act 5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 22.

Lakes or Rivers, frequented by Salmon or Trout, or of the Tributaries thereof, for the protection of the Fishery whereof he shall be so appointed, and with Boats or otherwise to enter upon all and every such Lakes or Rivers, and to enter upon and examine all Weirs, Snares, Mill-dams, Mill-moles, and Watercourses, communicating therewith, and to pass along the same, and to enter any boat or boats engaged in fishing, and to examine all standing, floating, or other Nets whatsoever, and to seize all illegal Nets, Engines, Instruments, and Devices whatsoever, and all and every other Net, Engine, and Instruments whatsoever, when used illegally, and to do all such other acts and things as he shall be required to do; and the production of his Certificate of Appointment shall be sufficient Warrant for such Water Bailiff so acting in any of the cases aforesaid. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any such Water Bailiff to enter any Garden enclosed with a Wall or Faling, or any Dwelling-house, or the curtilage thereof (except where the ordinary Road or Passage to any Well, Dam or Dyke shall be through any such Garden or curtilage as aforesaid), save when thereto authorized by the Warrant of a Justice of the Peace as hereinafter provided.—See also 85.

Justices may
grant a War-
rant to enter
excepted
Places.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 22.

4. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon information on oath, that there is probable cause to suspect any breach of the provisions of this Act to be committed within any of the before-mentioned Grounds and Premises, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to authorize and empower by name any Water Bailiff to enter the said excepted Premises for the purpose of detecting such Offence, at such time or times, in the Day or Night, as in such Warrant may be mentioned. Provided that no such Warrant shall continue in force for more than One Week from the date thereof.

Offenders may
be apprehended
if they return to
their Names.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 27.

5. When any Person shall be found at Sea, or on Rivers, Lakes, or other Waters, or on Land, offending against any of the Provisions of Act, by the Use of any illegal Net, Engine, or Device whatsoever, for the taking of Fish, or by the use of any Net, Engine, or Device prohibited at such time, or in any other Manner, it shall be lawful for any Officer or Person hereinbefore empowered to enforce the Provisions of Act, or for any Person interested in the Fishery in which such illegal net may be committed, to require the Person so found offending forthwith to desist from such Offence, and also to tell his Christian Name, Surname, and Place of Abode; and in case such Person shall, after being so required, refuse to tell his real Name or Place of Abode, or shall give such a general Description of his Place of Abode as shall be illusory, for the purpose of Discovery, or shall wilfully continue such Offence, it shall be lawful for the Officer or Person so requiring as aforesaid, and also for any Person acting by his Order and in his Aid, to apprehend such Offender, and to convey him or cause him to be conveyed, as soon as conveniently may be, before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to Law. Provided always, that no Person so apprehended shall, at any pretence whatsoever, be detained for a longer period than Twenty-four Hours from the time of his Apprehension before he shall be brought before some Justice of the Peace; and that if he cannot, on account of the Absence or Distance of the Residence of any such Justice of the Peace, or owing to any other reasonable Cause, be brought before a Justice of the Peace within such Twelve Hours as aforesaid, then the Person so apprehended shall be discharged, but may, nevertheless, be proceeded against for his Offence by Summons or Warrant, as if no such Apprehension had taken place.

Not set to be
detained in
Custody longer
than 24 hours.

Penalty on
Persons using
Violence.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 28.

6. Where any Persons, to the number of Three or more together, shall be found by any Water Bailiff or Peace Officer, by Violence, Intimidation or Menace, impeding or obstructing, or attempting to impede or obstruct, any other Person or Persons in the lawful prosecution of any Fishery, it shall be lawful for such Water Bailiff or Peace Officer so requiring, and also for any Person acting by his Order or in his Aid, to apprehend such Offenders, and to convey them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to Law; and every Person so offending by such Violence, Intimidation, or Menace as aforesaid, and every Person then and there aiding or abetting such Offender, shall, upon being convicted thereof, forfeit, and pay for every such Offence such Penalty, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, as to the convicting Justice shall seem meet, together with the Costs of the conviction, which said Penalty shall be in addition to and independent of any other Penalty to which any such Person may be liable for any other Offence against Act.

ASSAULTING OR RESISTING.

Penalty on
persons
assaulting
or
obstructing
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 28.

7. If any Person shall assault, resist, or obstruct any of the Commissioners, or any Person acting by their authority, or any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy or Coast Guard, or any Person acting under him, or them, or any Water Bailiff in the execution of any of the Powers conferred on him by Act, or by any Halt, Order, or Bye-law to be made in pursuance of Act, or if the Master of any Fishing Vessel shall refuse to produce his Certificate of Registry when thereto required, every Person so offending shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay say Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Penalty for
a person
failing to
legalise
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 28.

8. If any Person shall resist or obstruct any Persons lawfully engaged in Fishing, or proceeding to Fish, or in returning from Fishing, or shall wilfully and maliciously place any Net or other Engine with the intent and design to prevent Fish from entering the Net of Persons set or placed in a legal manner, he shall for every such Offence, pay a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds; and every Net or other Engine so placed shall be forfeited.

Discharging
Ballast in
Harbour
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 28.

BALLAST.

9. No Person shall throw out, or unlade, from any Vessel the Ballast thereof, or any part thereof, within any Estuary, Harbour, or Place, unless where the same may be allowed by the Commissioners, or by the Local Regulations of such Harbour or Place—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

BYE-LAWS.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.

10. Copies of Bye-Laws obtained from the Office of Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of Petty Sessions, and certified by him to be true copies, are legal evidences of the existence of such Bye-Laws, and the due publication thereof—See Abstract of Bye-Laws in Appendix.

Bye-Laws of
13 & 14 V. c.
106, no. 93.

CLOSE SEASONS.

11. For Annual Close Seasons in the different Districts in Ireland—see Appendix.

For Trout,
13 & 14 V. c.
88, no. 16.

12. The Close Season for Trout fixed to be the same as that for Salmon Fishing—See Appendix.

Notes.—By 21st Section of 25th and 27th Vic., cap. 114, the Annual Close Season shall not exceed less than 168 days in each Year.

13. Annual Close Season for Angling with Single Rod and Line was fixed by 23rd section 25th and 27th Vic., c. 114, to be uniform over Ireland from 1st November to 1st February. This Season has since been changed in some Districts—See Appendix.

Notes.—The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries are now empowered to alter Close Season for Angling, under 25th and 27th Vic., cap. 92, sec. 16.—For the changes made see Appendix.

14. Any Person taking or fishing for, or aiding or assisting in taking or fishing for Salmon or Trout during the Close Season, is liable to a Penalty of any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such Offence, and Forfeiture of Fish and Engines by which the same may have been taken. And any Person buying, selling, or exposing for Sale, or having in his possession any Salmon or Trout, or any part thereof, so caught in the Close Time, shall forfeit such Fish and a Sum not exceeding Two Pounds for each fish; and having in possession shall be prima facie evidence of the fish having been caught in Close Season. And any Person placing or hanging any Coghill, or Eel Net, or Boatnet, or other Fixed means of catching fish in the Eyes, Gaps, or Shores of Eel or other Weirs, within prohibited periods, shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of such Net, &c., and proof that such person is the occupier of Weir shall be prima facie evidence that such Nets were set by him.—Not liable to any penalty on account of using Eel Nets in the Eyes or in Gaps of Weirs, if only hung in four-fifths in number of the Eyes or Gaps of such Weir. And any Person dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, having in his possession, selling, or buying Oysters or Oyster Bread within the Close Season for Oysters, shall forfeit such Oysters, and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds for each Offense. See also Nos. 18 and 21. Minimum of Penalties in any of the foregoing cases Ten Shillings.

Penalty for
Salmon or
Trout in Close
Time.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 26.
Having in
possession.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 26.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 26.11 & 12 V. c.
95, c. 12.

15. Nothing shall apply to any person who shall catch, or have in his possession Salmon or Trout for the purpose of Artificial Propagation, or other scientific purposes.

Exception
for Scientific
Purposes.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 27.

16. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Justices that any Boat, Cot, or Curragh, found on or near Waters frequented by Salmon or Trout, has been used for the capture of Salmon or Trout during any part of the Annual or Weekly Close Time, the persons who shall be proved to have used such Boat, Cot, or Curragh for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the Annual or Weekly Close Time, shall for the first offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds—and for second or any subsequent offence in addition to penalty, Boat, Cot, or Curragh may be seized and Forfeited. Boat not to be Forfeited, if used by some person other than the Owner, and the Owner proves it was so used without his knowledge or consent.

Penalties of
Boat in Close
Fishing.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 22.

Notes.—Boat also liable to Forfeiture for being used in Fishing for Salmon or Trout in Fresh Water between Eight o'clock Morning, and Six o'clock Morning, except so far as the same may have less than before 1004, while Units of a Several Fishery next above Total River, and held under Coat or Charter, or by leasehold tenure.—See No. 72 in later Edition.

13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 24.

17. Any person in whose possession any part or portion of a Salmon or Trout shall be found or exposed for sale during the Close Season liable to penalty not less than Ten Shillings and not exceeding Two Pounds for each such Fish; and all persons empowered to enforce the provisions of Act, are authorized to seize all such Salmon or Trout, or any such portion thereof, when found in possession of any person, or exposed for sale during the Close Season. (See also No. 14.)

Holding in
possession part
of a Salmon or
Trout during
Close Season.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 25.
11 & 12 V. c.
95, c. 42.

18. During the Close Season for Salmon every Occupier or Farmer of any Fishery shall remove and carry away or cause to be removed and carried away, from such Fishery, and the Weirs, Dikes, and Dams connected therewith, and from the River or Stream in which such Weirs, Dikes, or Dams are placed, and from the Landing Places adjoining thereto all and every Engine, Spear, Hand Net, or other Net, Inscale, Hooks, and Baits of all Crayfish, Boxes, or Crabs, used for the purpose of taking or killing Salmon, and the tops of such Crayfish, Boxes, or Crabs, and all Planks and temporary Engines and Fixtures used and required for the fishing of the same; and that all and every Obstruction to the free Passage of the Fish in and through each and every such Crevice, Crib, or Box, be wholly removed and carried away, within Thirty-six Hours after the Expiration of the Open Season, and shall not be again placed or allowed to be placed or to remain therein until within Thirty-six Hours of the commencement of such Open Season; and in case any such Occupier or Farmer shall omit or neglect so to remove all and every such Net, Engine, or other Tackle, and every Contrivance or Obstruction as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all such Nets, Engines, or other Tackle or Contrivance as aforesaid, and shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall also for every Day during which he shall suffer such Obstacles and other Things to remain and be unmoved beyond the time prescribed by Act, pay a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always, that nothing shall be construed to render liable to Penalties.

All Obstruc-
tions, Nets,
and Fixtures
for the taking
of Salmon, &c.
in Rivers,
Weirs, or
other fixed
Engines, shall
be wholly re-
moved during
Close Season.
13 & 14 V. c.
106, c. 27.Penalty for
Neglect.

Appendix,
No. 22.

Storm,
Stress of
Weather, &c.
Etc.

S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 28.

All Bag, Sole,
Fly, or Stake
Nets and
other Engines
for catching
Salmon in
the Tideway
shall be re-
moved during
Close Season.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 28.

Penalties.

Penalty.
Stress of
Weather.

Notes to be re-
moved, &c.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 24.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 25.

Fined Engines
for Eels not to
be set between
10th January
and 1st July.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 26.

s. 27.

Angling.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 28.

Weekly.
S. & G. V. c.
114, s. 20.

S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 29.
S. & G. V. c.
113 & 14 V. c.
s. 25.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 28.

Weekly
Tides Return.
S. & G. V. c.
106, s. 29.

any Penalty any person who shall be prevented by Floods, Storm, or Stress of Weather from removing any such Net, Engine, or Tackle during the continuance of such prevention; and provided also that the Proprietor or Farmer of any Salmon Weir, now legally entitled by Patent, Charter, or otherwise, to a Right of Fishing for Eels in such Weir, and who has exercised such Right previous to the passing of Act (1842), shall not be liable to any Penalty on account of his placing, hanging, or using Coghill or Eel Nets or Baskets in the Eyes or Gaps of such Weir, if such Coghill or Eel Nets or Baskets be only used in conformity with the provisions of Act, and be only hung in Four-fifths in Number of the Eyes or Gaps of such Weir, and the other One-fifth of such Eyes or Gaps, in addition to the Queen's or Free Pass, be kept open and unobstructed for the free Passage of all Kinds of Fish; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt such Proprietor or Farmer from Liability to the Penalties by Act directed in case any Salmon or Trout shall be killed, taken, or caught in such Weir, during Close Season, or in case he shall not keep open and unobstructed, according to the provisions of Act, One-fifth in Number, as aforesaid, of the Eyes or Gaps of the said Weir. The Inclosures of every Box, Crib, or Craive shall be wholly taken out during the Close Season, so that the space within the Box shall present no obstruction or obstacle whatever to Salmon passing through such Box, &c.

19 During the Close Season, for Salmon, every Proprietor, Lessee, or other Person who shall be engaged in fishing for Salmon by means of Fixed Engines, shall remove and carry away, or cause to be removed and carried away, from the Poles or Fixtures to which they shall be attached, all Sacks Nets, Bag Nets, Sole Nets, Fly Nets, or other Devices or Engines used for the purpose of taking Salmon, except where such Nets, Devices, or Engines shall be formed of Wood, Iron, Copper, or other rigid Substance, in which case a clear Opening of Four Feet in width shall be made and maintained in and completely through the Pouches, Traps, or Chambers, of all such Nets, Devices or Engines, from the Top to the Bottom of such Pouches, Traps, or Chambers, and in the Eyes of Flood and Ebb Weirs, commonly called Head Weirs, so as to allow the free passage of Salmon and other Fish through the same, and effectually to prevent the catching or taking of any Fish therein; and in case any such person shall omit or neglect to remove or carry away all such Nets and Engines, or, as the case may be, to make and maintain free from all Obstruction such Openings as aforesaid, during the Times aforesaid, he shall forfeit all such Nets or Engines, and shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall also for every Day during which such Nets or Engines shall remain and be unremoved beyond the period prescribed by Act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any Penalty any Person who shall be prevented by Stress or Stress of Weather from removing such Nets or Engines, or making such Openings as aforesaid, during the continuance of such prevention.

20 Every Proprietor, Lessee, or other Person who shall be engaged in Fishing for Salmon by means of Nets of any kind, shall remove and carry them away during the Yearly Close Season under a penalty of not less than Two Pounds and Forfeiture of Nets. Penalty for fishing with any Nets whatsoever except Eel Nets, in Inland Waters during the Salmon Close Season, Ten Pounds.

21 Not lawful for any person between the 10th day of January, and 1st day of July (except in such places where the Season may have been altered), to hang or fix any Coghill, Eel or other Net or Basket, or Basket-work, in the Eye, Gap, or Slit of any Eel or other Weir in any River, or to make use of any other Fixed Engines for taking Eels—or between the 1st July and 10th January, to keep or leave such Net, Basket, or other Engine, Set or in the Water in the Eye, Gaps or Slits of such Eel or other Weir between Sunrise and Sunset; and taking, or suffering to be taken, in any Eel Weir any Salmon, or Trout, or Fry thereof—penalty, Ten Pounds.—For Seasons for fishing for Eels with fixed Nets, see Appendix.

22 Any person Angling for Salmon or Trout during Close Season liable to penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Note.—Power in certain persons to Open Passage Shuts during Close Season.—See S. & G. V. c. 106, s. 28. No. 22.

CLOSE TIME—WEEKLY.

23 Weekly Close Time, between Six of the Clock on Saturday Morning, and Six of the Clock on Monday Morning.

24 No person shall Lay, Draw, or Fish with any Net whatsoever for Salmon or Trout, or take any Salmon or Trout in any Crib, Box, Craive, Eye, or Gap, in any Salmon, Eel, or other Weir, or in Fresh Water portions of Rivers use any Net whatsoever for any kind of Fish (except Nets for taking Eels) during the Weekly Close Season.—See 27 & 28.

25 All Fishing for Salmon and Trout, save with Single Rod and Line excepted, prohibited during Weekly Close Season.

26 During such time in each Stake, Flood, Ebb, or Head Weir and Stake Net, a clear opening of at least Four Feet in width shall be made, and kept from Obstruction in the Pouches, Traps, Chambers, or Eyes of the same from Bottom to Top thereof, so as effectually to allow of the free passage of Salmon and other Fish, and the Netting of the Leader of every Bag, Fly, Sole, or other Fixed Net shall be raised and kept out of the water; and in all Rivers, Lakes and Tideways, all other Nets and Baskets whatsoever, except those used for the taking of Eels, shall be wholly removed

and taken out of the water for the space of time above-mentioned; and the Insets or Gates, and Rails, or Framework of all such Cribs, Boxes, or Quivres, for the catching of Salmon, &c., shall be removed out of, or opened in each such Crib, &c., in every Salmon and other Weir wherein Salmon may be caught, in such a manner that a clear opening of not less than Four Feet in width from the Bottom to the Top shall be left thereat, and a free, direct, and uninterrupted space or opening of said width shall be effectively secured for the passage of Fish of all kinds, both up and down through such Cribs, &c.—See also 5 & 6 V. c. 166, s. 58, No. 53.

Annex.
No. 25.

27. Penalty for non-observance, or for using any means or device to prevent the Free Passage, or frightening or Scaring, or attempting to Frighten or Scare any Salmon from passing, or taking any Salmon during the time specified—not less than Ten Pounds, and not exceeding Fifty Pounds: Provided such person shall not be prevented by Floods, Storm, or Stress of Weather from removing such Leaders, or making such Openings. See also 28.

Penalty for
non-observ-
ance.
10 & 14 V. c.
28, s. 46.

28. In addition to the Penalty provided by the Salmon Fishery Act, any Net or other Instrument, or the Insets or Gates and Rails of any Crib, Box, or Urnire used between the times aforesaid, shall be Forfeited; and also when any Salmon or Trout is taken at any Fishing Weir during the times aforesaid, or when any Box is left unopened or not in conformity with the Act, the Penalty shall be payable in respect of each Box or Crib, &c., in which any fish is so illegally taken, or which is left unopened or not in conformity with Act.

Penalty for
non-observ-
ance.
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 50.

29. Any person Scaring, Impeding, or Obstructing the Free passage of Salmon or Trout during the Times aforesaid, shall incur a Penalty not less than Two Pounds, and not exceeding Ten Pounds, with Forfeiture of any Fish taken by him, and any Net or Instrument used by him.

Scaring or
obstructing
Fish during
Weekly
Close Season.
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 50.

This Section does not apply to any Person who takes Fish legally by the Single Rod and Line, during the Weekly Close Season.

30. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Justices that any Boat, Cot, or Carragh found cut or near Waters frequented by Salmon or Trout, has been used for the Capture of Salmon or Trout during any part of the Annual or Weekly Close Time, the persons who shall be proved to have used such Boat, Cot, or Carragh for the Capture of Salmon or Trout, during the Annual or Weekly Close Time, shall for the first Offence be subject to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and for second or any subsequent Offence in addition to Penalty, Boat, Cot or Carragh, may be seized and forfeited. —See also No. 16.

Boat or
carragh
used for
seized
Penalty.
25 & 27 V. c.
114, sec. 18.

31. During the Weekly Close Season, the sluices which admit the water to the wheels of all Mills or Factories and all Waste Gates shall at all seasons of the Year be kept shut for twenty-five consecutive hours in each week, between six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and six o'clock on Monday morning, so that the water may be allowed to flow freely through any existing Gap in such Weir, or any Fish Passage formed therein, or where no Gap or Fish Pass, through the waste gate on the up-stream side of the wheel sluices of such mill, and the Waste Gates shall in such latter case be kept open. See 13 and 14 V. c. 88, s. 39—and 5 & 6 V. c. 100, s. 63.—See also 41, 42, 43.

Sluices of
Mills to be
kept shut.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 63
and 13 & 14 V.
c. 88, s. 39.

32. It shall be lawful for Constabulary and Coast Guard, and any person acting under authority of the Commissioners (now Inspectors), when and as often as they or any of them shall, in any Fishing Weir, Net, or Contrivance, during the Weekly or other Close Season, find any Passage shut, closed, or obstructed, or during such Close Time in any place find any Net or other Contrivance placed or used where the same are now by Law, or may be prohibited by the Commissioners, or shall at any time find any Obstruction in the Queen's Share or Free Gap, through or over any Fishing or other Weir, or in the Sluice Passages appertaining to any Mill or Factory, at any time when the Sluice Gate of same shall be open, then and so often to Open such Passages and remove all such Obstructions, doing no unnecessary damage; and to seize and remove all Nets and parts of Nets which may be found so Placed or used contrary to Provisions of Act. Nothing to exempt any person from the Penalties and Forfeitures prescribed by Act, in respect to any of the matters aforesaid—not liable for any damage caused by Opening such Passage, or removal of Nets or Obstructions.

Constabulary
and Coast
Guard
empowered
to open pas-
sages during
Close Season.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 10.

COMPLAINTS.

33. All Offences against Act, or any By-law, &c., may be determined on in a summary way by one or more Justices, on the complaint, verbal or otherwise, of any person.

Offenses.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 84.

EEL FIXTURES.

See Nos. 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 63, 71, 73, 76, 95.

ENTERING LANDS.

34. If any person or persons shall enter upon any Lands or Premises, for the purpose or under the pretence of fishing or angling in any Lake, River, Stream, Pond, or Water, without Authority in Writing, from the Proprietor or Occupier of such Lands or Premises, every such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding the sum of Two Pounds for every such Offence.

See also "Private Waters."

Penalty on
Persons enter-
ing Lands
without per-
mission.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 71.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

FISHING NEAR MOUTHS OF RIVERS.

APPENDIX,
No. 52.

Fixed Net not
to be placed in
River
Grenada.
S & G V. c.
106, s. 22.

On within One
Mile of Mouth
of River, &c.
Baiting
Nets across
mouth of
River, &c.
S & G V. c.
106, s. 22.
S & G V. c.
106,
s. 27, and
S & G V. c.
106, s. 44.

Or so as to be
injurious to
Free Passage
of Fish.
S & G V. c.
106, s. 44.

Prohibition
of Bag Nets in
certain places.
S & G V. c.
106, s. 2.

Penalty
S & G V. c.
106, s. 2.

Raking
Weirs
S & G V. c.
106, s. 22.

Penalty.

Further
provisions.
S & G V. c.
106, s. 22.

During
Weekly Close
Season.
S & G V. c.
106, s. 22.
Fishing at
or near Fish
Passages.

35. Not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of the Estuary and River, to erect any Fixed Net in such part of any Estuary, or Tidal part of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of the Channel at Low Water of Ordinary Spring Tides is less than Three Quarters of a Mile Statute Measure; unless in cases where the Rigging was erected for Twenty Years previous to 1842, or for Ten Years within the limits of a Several Fishery; and not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery within the limits thereof, to erect any Fixed Net within One Mile of the Mouth of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of such Month is less than Half a Mile at Low Water of Ordinary Spring Tides. Penalty, not exceeding Thirty Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

36. Not lawful for any person, save and except the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of a river and its tributaries, to shoot, draw, or stretch Nets entirely across the Mouth or across any other part of any River. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds. Not lawful for any person, save and except the Proprietor of a Several Fishery, within the limits thereof at any time to use Nets for taking Salmon at the Mouth of any River where the Breadth of such Mouth shall not exceed Quarter of a mile Statute Measure; or within Half-a-mile from the mouth of any River, such Mouth to be defined by the Commissioners. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than One Pound, and a further Penalty of Five Shillings for every Fish taken, and forfeiture of Net.

37. Not lawful for any person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of a River and its Tributaries to Shoot, Draw, Stretch, or use Nets at the Mouth, or any other part of any River in such wise as in the judgment of the Commissioners to be injurious to the Free Passage of Fish, and which they shall have prohibited by Bye-Law. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than One Pound, and a further Penalty of Five Shillings for every Fish taken; and forfeiture of Net.

Note.—For Mouths of Rivers detailed—see Appendix.

38. No Bag Net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any River, or the Estuary of any River, as such River or Estuary has been defined by the Commissioners, or shall be defined by the Commissioners, or within a distance of less than Three Statute Miles from the Mouth of any River, as defined. But where Owner of Bag Net within Three Miles of the Mouth of any River, has the exclusive right of catching Salmon in the whole of such River, and all Tributary Rivers and Lakes on its course, foregoing Provision as to Three Miles shall not apply.

39. Any Bag Net placed in contravention of foregoing Provision may be taken possession of a destroyed, and any Salmon taken therewith shall be forfeited.—Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every Day Bag Net so placed.

FISH PASSAGES.

40. All Dams, Weirs, Dykes, or other Erections which shall after the passing of Act (1842), be placed in or across any River frequented by Salmon, shall be so built as to permit the free run or migration of Salmon and other Fish at all periods of the year, and at the expense of persons forming such Weir, &c., and in such manner as the Commissioners shall approve.

41. In all Weirs, Dams, or Dykes at present (1842) erected in or across such Rivers, lawful for the Commissioners, on the application of one or more persons interested in the Fishing of such River, and at the Costs and Charges of such persons to direct such alterations to be made therein, or such additional work to be added thereto, as shall in the opinion of the Commissioners be necessary and desirable for the purpose of affording a free and uninterrupted passage to Fish.—Not to impair Navigation or lessen, or impair the effective working power of Mill or Factory. And where such means of migration of Fish, (or Fish Passes) have been built in Weirs, the Owners or Occupiers of all such Mills or Factories are required at any time during which such Mill or Factory shall not be at work, or where the Water-wheel or Water-courses thereof shall not be undergoing such repairs as shall require the Water above such Mill to be run off, to stop and close up in dry seasons all other Waste Gates or Overfalls, so as to direct and force the surplus Water of such River or Stream through the Fish Passage: Penalty for non-observance, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

42. The Waste Shutes, Waste Gates, or Overfalls, shall at all seasons of the year, when and during the time the Mills or Factories shall not be used for Milling Purposes, be kept open, if no passage for Fish be provided; and when such passage provided, the Shutes which admit the Water, and the Waste Shutes, Waste Gates, and Overfalls, shall be kept down and shut to force the water through such passage for Fish. Penalty for neglect not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds for every offence.—No injury to be done by the Opening or Shutting of such Shutes, to the Machinery or Water Power.

43. During the Weekly Close Season the Shutes, &c., shall at all seasons of the year be kept shut up for Twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, so that the water may be allowed to go freely through any existing Gap or Passage in such Weir, &c.

44. It shall not be lawful for any person to take, kill, or destroy any Salmon or other Fish, or hang, fix, use or set in such Fish Passage made through natural obstructions, Mill Dams, Weirs, or other similar Works, any Net, Basket or other Engine or Contrivance whatsoever for the taking

of Fish, or to place any Obstacle or Contrivance of any kind soever, in or near thereto, in order to deter Fish from freely entering and passing up and down through the same, at all periods of the year, but the Fish Pass shall be kept and preserved free from every Obstruction, and all such Obstructions shall be removed in like manner as in the case of Free Gaps and Queen's Shares in Fishing Weirs. Penalty any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.—If offence committed by person in employment or under control of Owner or Occupier of Mill, or with the knowledge or connivance of Owner or Occupier or Person in charge of Mill, or through default of reasonable precaution on the part of the Owner or Occupier to prevent offence, then Owner or Occupier liable to penalty.

43. No fishing (Bods and Lines only excepted) allowed within Two Hundred Yards of a Mill-dam, unless such right has been exercised for Twenty Years before passing of Act, (1810).—Penalty not less than Two Pounds nor more than Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of Net—not within Fifty Yards of a Mill-dam, unless there be attached thereto a Fish Pass approved by the Commissioners, nor unless it shall have constantly running through it such a Flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it. See also No. 33.

46. Salmon Passes and Fish Ladders shall be at all Times open to the Inspection of the Commissioners, and the Conservators of the District, and of any Person duly authorized by them or any of them.

APPENDIX.
No. 22.
13 & 14 V. c.
156, s. 64.
Ready.

Fishing near
Mill-dams.
13 & 14 V. c.
156, s. 37.
20 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 16.

To be open to
Inspection.
13 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 31.

FISHING WEIRS.

47. Within Twelve Months after the commencement of this Act (Act dated 29th July, 1863), Free Gaps shall be made in all Fishing Weirs according to the following Regulations:—Penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds for every Day after the expiration of such period of Twelve Months, during which Free Gaps are not made:—

Free Gaps in
Fishing Weirs.
13 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 9 & 12.

The Free Gap shall be situate in the deepest part of the Stream; The Sides of the Gap shall be in a Line with and Parallel to the Direction of the Stream at the Weir;

See 9.

The bottom of the Gap shall be level with the natural Bed of the Stream above and below the Gap:

The Width of the Gap in its narrowest Part shall be not less than One-tenth Part of the Width of the Stream: Provided always, that such Gap shall not be required to be wider than Fifty Feet, and shall not in any case be narrower than Three Feet: and provided also, that no existing Gap in any Weir shall be reduced in Width, or a Gap of less Width substituted in lieu thereof, or any Alteration made therein so as to reduce the Flow of Water through such Gap:

Where a Free Gap has been made in a Weir, but the same is not maintained in accordance with Act, the owner of such Weir shall incur a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds a Day for each Day he is in default:

See 12.

No alteration shall be made in the Bed of any River in such manner as to reduce the Flow of Water through a Free Gap: If it is, the person making the same shall incur a Penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and a further Penalty of One Pound a Day until he restores the Bed of the River to its original State:

Obstructing
or destroying
Fish from
Naturing.
13 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 12.

48. No person shall place any Obstruction, use any Contrivance, or do any Act whereby Fish may be snared, detained, or in any way prevented from freely entering and passing up and down a Free Gap at all Periods of the Year, or shall use any Net or other Engine within Fifty Yards above or below any Free Gap; and any person placing any Obstruction, using any Contrivance, Net or Engine, or doing any Act in contravention of the Regulation lastly herein before contained, shall incur a penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for the First Offence, and not less than Ten Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds for each subsequent Offence. See also No. 50.

Extension of
Weekly Close
Time, whose
Gap happens
to be closed near
Queen's share
not to exceed
one hour.
20 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 11.

49. In any case where the Breadth of the River where any Chartered or Patent Fishing Weir now exists shall not exceed Forty Feet, and it might be inexpedient to require a Free Gap to be made therein, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, instead thereof, direct by their Order the Extension of the Weekly Close Time for a Period of Twenty-four Hours.—(See Appendix.)

50. No person shall Fish with Rod and Line, or in any other manner, in any Part of the Free Gap or Queen's Share, in any Weir in any River, or hang, fix, set, or use, within the space of Fifty Yards above or below any part of such Weir, any Net, Basket, or other Engine for the taking of Fish or in order to deter or prevent Fish from going up or down the same, or place any obstruction, or throw any Gravel, Clay, Stones, or other matter into the same, nor shall beat the Water, or place or set any bridge, board, cloth, or any other thing in, over, or across the same, save a temporary bridge or board during the time only when the person engaged in fishing said Weir shall be passing over the same, nor shall in any manner prevent the free and uninterrupted passage of Fish through the same, at all Periods of the Year; Penalty for every Offence, a sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds; and all such Obstructions shall be removed at the expense of such person upon the Order of the Justice imposing penalty; proof that such person is the Occupier or Owner of such Weir shall be taken as prima facie that such Obstructions were placed by him.

No obstruc-
tion to be
placed near
Queen's share
not to exceed
one hour.
20 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 6.

APPENDIX.
No. 22
Fishing Weirs and Fishing Milldams.—

31. The following Rules shall be observed in relation to the construction of Boxes and Cribs in

Fishing Weirs and Fishing Milldams.—
The Upper Surface of the Sill shall be level with the Bed of the River:
The Bars or Inseals of the Heck or Upstream side of the Box or Crib shall not be nearer each other than Two Inches, and shall be capable of being removed, and shall be placed perpendicularly:

The Boxes, Cribs, or Cruives shall not be built over, or in any other manner hidden from public Inspection.

NOTE.—Power is given to Commissioners to ascertain the bearing of the width between the bars where the principal or a considerable part of the value of any Weir has consisted in catching Trout. 5 & 6 V. c. 126, s. 58—Appendix.

PENALTY.

32. Penalty for not making Boxes and Cribs in conformity with foregoing regulations not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every day of failure in complying with these Provisions; and not less than One Pound, and not exceeding Five Pounds for every day failing to maintain Boxes accordingly.

**Particular Rules
Intended in the
Boxes in
Wales.**
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 26.

**Spur and Tail
Weirs.**
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 24.

33. During the Weekly Close Season the Inseals of every Box, Crib, or Criive, used for the taking of Salmon, shall be opened to the full width of Four Feet, and the Upstream Rails shall be entirely removed or taken out, or so opened and fastened back that a Space of Four Feet shall be completely free and clear in each such Box, Crib, or Criive. See also 36.

34. It shall not be lawful to construct or attach to, or permit to remain if already constructed or attached to any Criive Wair or Criive Dam used for fishing in any river any Spur or Tail Wall, Leader or Outrigger, of any kind or description whatever, of a greater length than Twenty Feet, from the Upper or Lower side respectively of the Walls or Piers of such Wair or Dam, except the Wall or Leader connecting the Criile of such Wair or Dam with the Bank of the River; nor shall any such Wall, Leader or Outrigger, be so built or constructed as to narrow up or prevent the ingress or discharge of the water through or from the Free Opening or Queen's Scarre in River or Stream; nor shall any Island or natural formation in any River be so made use of as to secure the proprietor of any Fishery the same advantage which such proprietor would have obtained by the erection of a Tail Wall of greater length than Twenty Feet; nor shall any such Walls or Leaders be constructed or suffered to remain in Narrow Rivers or other places of a greater length than the Commissioners upon application made to them for that purpose, shall determine and approve.—Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds and Five Pounds a Day.

NOTE.—Not to exceed to Weirs, Banks, or Islands used for making Mills and Navigation, if such shall not be made use of for the purpose of taking Fish.

5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 22.

**Boxes or Nets
not to be used
within Fifty
Yards of Moun-
tains.**

25 & 27 V. c.
6, 114, s. 12.

**During
Weekly Close
Season.**

25 & 27 V. c.
6, 114, s. 16.

35. No Box, Crib, Criive, Net or other Instrument (Rods and Lines only excepted), shall be used at or within Fifty Yards of a Milldam, unless there is attached thereto a Fish Pass approved by the Commissioners, and which shall have constantly running through it such a Flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it. See also 33.

36. Any Net or other Instrument, or the Inseals or Gates and Rails of any Crib, Box, or Criive used during the Weekly Close Season to be Forfeited; and when any Salmon or Trout taken during such time, or when any Box, Crib, or Criive is during such time left unopened, the penalty shall be in respect of each Box, &c., in which any Fish is so taken or is left unopened.

For Fishing Weirs in Ireland, see Appendix.

FIXED NETS.

**Prohibition of
Bag Nets in
certain places.**
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 3.

57. No Bag Net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any River, or the Estuary of any River, as such River or Estuary has been defined by the Commissioners, or shall be defined by the Commissioners, or within a distance of less than Three Statute Miles from the Mouth of any River, as defined. But where Owner of Bag Net within Three Miles of the Mouth of any River, has the exclusive right of catching Salmon in the whole of such River, and all Tributary Rivers and Lakes of its course, foregoing provisions with respect to Three Miles does not apply. No Bag Net allowed within any Estuary of a River as defined.

PENALTY.
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 3.

58. Any Bag Net placed in contravention of foregoing provisions may be taken possession of or destroyed, and any Salmon taken therewith shall be forfeited. Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every Day Bag Net so placed.

**PENALTY ON
new Fixed
Nets.**
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 4.

59. No Fixed Net that was not legally erected for catching Salmon or Trout, during the open Season of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be placed or used for catching Salmon or Trout. Any Net placed or used contrary hereto may be taken possession of or destroyed; and any Salmon taken forfeited, and the Owner thereof is liable to a Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for each Day of so placing or using the same.

**Explanations
as to
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 20.**

60. No engine formed of Wood, Iron, or other rigid material having Meshes or Openings of less width than Three Inches on each side of the Square, and where no Meshes or Openings of the nature of reticulations shall be used of less width between the Bars than Two Inches, shall be used on any part of the Coast, or in any Bay, Estuary, or Tideway, save by the Proprietor of the whole of the Fishery of the River flowing into such Bay, or from the Mouth to the Source thereof including Tributaries. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds. Power is given to Commissioners to alter Meshes.—See Appendix.

61. Not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of the Estuary and River, to erect any Fixed Net in such parts of any Estuary, or Tidal part of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of the Channel at Low Water of "Ordinary" Spring Tides is less than Three Quarters of a Mile Statute Measure; and not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery within the limits thereof, to erect any Fixed Net within One Mile of the Mouth of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of such Mouth is less than Half a Mile at Low Water of "Ordinary" Spring Tides. Penalty, not exceeding Thirty Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

Appendix.
See 22.
Fixed Nets not
to be erected
in Narrow
Channels.
S. & S. V. c.
103, s. 21.
26 & 27 V. c.
134, s. 19.

62. Stake Nets shall not extend further than from High to Low Water Mark of Ordinary Spring Tides, save and except in the case of Ebb and Flood Weirs commonly called Head Weirs; nor shall any such Weir be so constructed as to be capable of taking Young or Unsizeable Fish. The Netting of all Fixed Nets shall be extended evenly, so that the Meshes shall be stretched to their full opening. Bag Nets shall be so placed that the Leaders can be kept and moved out of the Water. Stake Nets shall be so placed that clear openings of at least Four Feet in width shall be made and kept from obstruction in the Pouches, Traps, Chambers, or Eyes of the same, from the Bottom to the Top, so as effectually to allow the free passage of Salmon and other Fish through such Pouches, Traps, Chambers and Eyes during the Weekly Close Time.

Stake Nets
not to exceed
height for
water mark.
S. & S. V. c.
206, s. 26.
Ovality.
S. & S. V. c.
114, s. 12.
S. & S. V. c.
130, s. 32.

Note.— By the 44th Section 34th and 37th V. c. 114, a "Head Weir" is now included under the expression "Fixed Net."

S. & S. V. c.
130, s. 45.

63. Fixed Engines for Eels not to be used between 10th January and 1st July, save where Season may be altered—or between 1st July and 10th January between Sunrise and Sunset. For Places where this Season has been altered, see Appendix. And any Person taking, or suffering to be taken, in any Eel Weir, any Salmon, or Trout, or Fry thereof, liable to Penalty of Ten Pounds.

For Eels.
S. & S. V. c.
102, s. 21.
S. 77.

64. Any person who shall Fish with, make use of, or erect any Fixed Engine for the capture of Salmon, without having obtained a Certificate for same, shall Forfeit such Fixed Engine and incur a penalty of Fifty Pounds and a further Penalty of Twenty Pounds for every day during which it shall have been erected, used, or fished with; and any person authorised to enforce provisions of Act, may seize and take possession of such Fixed Engine.

Penalty for
Forfeiting with
Fixed Engine
for Salmon
without Certi-
ficate.
S. & S. V. c.
22, s. 15.
23, s. 15.

For Certificates issued, see Appendix.

65. In all cases where any person has any right of Appeal against any Judgment, Order, Proceedings, or Conviction for placing, erecting, maintaining, or using any Fixed Net or Engine, or any part thereof, such Appeal shall be to the next going Judges of Assizes at the Assizes to be held for the County, or for the City or place where such Judgment, &c., shall have been given, or such alleged offence shall have been committed; provided that such Assizes shall be held at any time not less than Twenty-one Days after the time such Judgment, &c., shall have been given; and in case such Assizes shall be held within Twenty-one Days from the time of such Judgment, &c., such Appeal shall be to the going Judges of Assizes to be held next but one after such Judgment, &c.—and no such Appeal shall be allowed unless the party appealing shall within Ten Days next after, or if the Court appealed from shall think fit so to require it, immediately on the pronouncing of such Judgment, &c., enter into a recognisance with Two sufficient Sureties in a Sum not less than £50, to appear at the said Assizes, and abide the Judgment of the said Judges there, and to pay such costs and expenses as the Judges at Assizes may award against him.

Appeal applied
Concurrence for
Proceedings
using any
Fixed Net.
S. & S. V. c.
22, s. 15.
23, s. 15.

For Mouths of Rivers defined, see Appendix.

For Fixed Nets in Ireland, see Appendix.

FAT.

66. If any person shall wilfully take, sell, purchase, or have in his possession, the Spawn, Smolt, or Fry of Salmon or Trout, or of Eels, or in any way, or by any Device wilfully obstruct the Passage of the said Smolts or Fry, or injure or disturb any Spawn or Fry, or any Spawning Bed, Bank, or Shallow where the same may be, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for each and every such Offence, and all Nets, Engines, and Devices used in the taking of the same, or whereby any such injury shall be caused shall be forfeited. Nothing shall apply to having in possession Salmon or Trout for Artificial Propagation or other Scientific Purposes—not prejudicing the right of any owner to take materials from any stream.

Penalty for
taking, selling,
or attempting
to take by
and
spawning
of Salmon, Trout
or Eels.
S. & S. V. c.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 73.

67. The word "Salmon" shall extend to and include Grilse, Peale, Sea Trout, Samlets, Par, &c., and the Spawn and fry thereof.

S. & S. V. c.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 1.

68. And the words "Jenkin," "Grawelling," are deemed to be Salmon.

S. & S. V. c.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 14.

ILLEGAL NETS.

69. In case any officer or person authorized and empowered to seize Illegal Nets or Engine, or Nets or Engines of a legal form and size, when used contrary to the Provisions of Act or any of the Bye-Laws to be made in pursuance of Act, shall seize the same, it shall and may be lawful for him to retain the same in his custody until the next sitting of the Petty Sessions Court, or any adjournment thereof, in the District where the same shall be seized, and at such Petty Sessions Court it shall and may be lawful for the Justice to order and direct the same to be Forfeited, and in case the same shall be such as cannot be legally used according to the provisions of Act, to order the same to be

Illegal Nets
shall be
brought before
Magistrates at
Petty Sessions,
and destroyed.
S. & S. V. c.
106, s. 103.

Anglers.
No. 21.

And Legal
Nets when
and Angling
with them,
is not permitted,
by rule.

Ireland.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 21.

Taking Salmon
in Inland
Waters.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 66.

5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 26.

Nets during
certain hours
in Rivers
prohibited.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 21.

Fishing with
Nets across Mill-
dams.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 21.

Turbines or
similar Ma-
chines.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 21.

Fishing with
Tide-bottomed
Nets, or Nets
not being the
size, &c., &c.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 66.

Engines for
Salmon &c., to
be Licensed.
11 & 12 V. c.
22, s. 6.
26 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 26.

Fishing for
Trout, &c.
12 & 13 V. c.
98, s. 21.

White Trout.
13 & 14 V. c.
98, s. 1.
11 & 12 V. c.
98, s. 26.

11 & 12 V. c.
98, s. 21.

Licenses for
Angling not
imperative.
22 & 23 V. c.
93, s. 17.

destroyed, and in case the same shall be such as may be legally used according to the provisions of Act, that then and in such case it shall be lawful for such Justices to order the same to be sold, and the money arising therefrom to be applied in the same manner as the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of Act are directed to be applied. See No. 105.

70. Boats may also be forfeited in certain cases for breach of Annual or Weekly Close Season.—See Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, Nos. 16 and 30.

INLAND RIVERS.

71. In the Inland and Fresh Water portions of Rivers and Lakes in Ireland, no person, save the Owner of a Several Fishery within the Limits thereof, shall, at any period of the year, lay, draw, make use of, or fish with Hatch, Drift, Seine or other Net, for the taking of Salmon or Trout, unless in case where a general public Right of Fishing for Salmon with such Nets, is the nature of a common of Fishery,⁴ has been enjoyed for a space of Twenty Years next before the passing of Act; and if any person shall offend contrary hereto, such person so offending shall forfeit all such Nets so used, and shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds. Penalty for fishing with any Nets whatsoever, except Eel Nets, in Inland Waters, during the Salmon Annual or Weekly Close Season, not exceeding Ten Pounds.

* Note.—The class of the right in the public to fish in Fresh Water Rivers cannot be sustained.—Murphy v. Ryan, C. T. 1868.

72. No person shall use any Net except a Landing Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Fresh Water portion of any River, as defined by the Commissioners, between the hours of Eight o'clock in the Evening and Six o'clock in the Morning, except so far as the same may have heretofore been used within the limits of a Several Fishery, next above the Tidal Flow, and held under Grant or Charter, or by immemorial usage. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of all Nets, Nets, and Gear.

For Tidal and Fresh Water Limits—See Appendix.

73. No person shall use any Box, Crib, Creive, Net, Instrument, or Device for taking Fish (use and except Rods and Lines only), at or within Fifty Yards either above or below a Mill-dam, unless there is attached to such Mill-dam a Fish Pass of such Form and Dimensions as may be approved by the Commissioners, nor unless such Fish Pass has constantly running through it such a Flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it.—Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

See also No. 98.

74. Where Turbines or similar Hydraulic Machines are used, the person owning or using same shall, during the descent of Salmon, or Young of Salmon to the Sea, provide a Grating or other efficient means to prevent such Salmon, or Young of Salmon passing into such Machine. Penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and Five Pounds a Day.

75. No person shall make Use of or Fish with any Net formed with a False Bottom (except Nets for the taking of Eels), or shall place Two or more Nets, one behind the other, or use any Nets covered with Canvas, Hide, or other Substance, for the purpose of taking Small Fish, or shall affix, or keep up continued Nets stretched across any River; or place, affix, or attach any Nets to any Stakes, Bridges, Shores, Lock-gates of Canals, or other such fixed erections. Penalty forfeiture of Net, and any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Note.—As to Cross Lines see—see No. 81.

As to Number of Nets see—see No. 82.

LICENSES.

76. All Engines, Nets, Instruments, or Devices whatsoever, used for the taking of Salmon, Trout, Pollen, or Fish of the Salmon and Trout kind, or for the taking of Eels, and all fixed Salmon, Trout, or Eel Fisheries within any District, or on or off the Sea Coast thereof, shall, before the same be used in any year, be duly licensed and rated, upon payment of the Licence Duty or Rate, as the case may be. For amount of Licence Duty—see Appendix.

77. Rods used singly for taking Trout, Perch, Pike or other Fish, save and except Salmon, shall not be subject to any Licence Duty.

78. Rods used for taking White Trout subject to Licence Duty—see definition of "White Trout."

79. If any person shall have paid a Licence for a Rod within any District, such person shall not be liable to pay an additional sum for a Licence in any other District, by reason only of Angling with a Rod in any other District.

80. But no Licence confers on the bolder any right to fish, not otherwise possessed.

81. Every Licence to fish with Single Rod and Line shall have the name and address of the person to whom the same shall be sold written thereon in clear and legible characters, and such Licence shall not be transferred to or available to any person except the person named there. Penalty for breach, same as for fishing without Licence.—See 34-36.

82. Cross Lines for any description of fish liable to Licence Duty.

APPENDIX.
No. 22.
Cross Lines
prohibited, &c.
5 & 6 V. c.
12, s. 22.

83. Not lawful for any person (save the proprietor of a Several Fishery, or any person duly authorized by him, in writing), to use Cross Lines for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any River—Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

84. Penalty for using Engines subject to Licence Duty without the same being duly Licensed for such year, not less than double nor more than triple the Licence Duty which the Engine would for the time be subject to, and Forfeiture of Engine, such Engine to be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Magistrate shall deem fit, and the entire proceeds thereof shall be added to the general funds of the District in which the same shall be used or erected.

Using Engines
without
Licence,
11 & 12 V. c.
5 & 6
12 & 14 V. c
88, s. 12.

85. Persons using Engines for fishing, or having the same erected or in Fishing Oyster, or found with the same in his possession in or near any Fishing Place, required to produce Licence to any Commissioner, Conservator, Inspector, or Officer or Men of the Navy, Coast Guard, or Constabulary, or Water Bailiff, when demanded. Penalty same as in No. 84.

Penalties to
be applied to
District.

Licence to be
Produced,
11 & 12 V. c.
88, s. 22.

86. Licences to be printed, and stamped with the Seal of the Board of Conservators of the District from which it was issued; and the year for which such Licence shall issue, and a name, number or letter describing the District and the Electoral Division, and the name of the Engine for which same shall be issued shall also be printed thereon in clear and legible characters—such Licence only good and valid for the year and purpose for which it shall be issued.

Licences to be
printed, &c.
11 & 12 V. c.
88, s. 22.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

87. No person shall be convicted of any Offence committed against the provisions of Act, unless the prosecution shall be commenced within Six Calendar Months from the time of the commission of each Offence.

Actions
5 & 6 V. c.
12, s. 123.

MEASURES OF NETS.

88. Nets for the capture of Salmon and Trout (or for any kind of Fish in the Inland or Fresh Water portions of Rivers), to be of not less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, measured when the Net is Wet.

Size of Nets
at Water
5 & 6 V. c.
12, s. 12.

Note.—Commissioners of Fisheries (now Inspectors), are empowered to alter the size of Measures of Nets by any By-Law, and for other acts made, as Appendix.

MILLS AND SLICES.

89. The Waste Shives, Waste Gates, or Overfalls of the Works of any Mill or Factory deriving their supply from Rivers frequented by Salmon, shall, at all Seasons of the year when and during the time such Mills or Factories shall not be used for Milling purposes, be kept open if no passage for Fish be provided; and when such passage for Fish shall be provided, then the Shives which admit the Water to such Mills or Factories, and the Waste Shives, Waste Gates or Overfalls shall be kept down or shut to force the Water through such passage for Fish, as provided by 5 & 6 V. c. 106; and if the Owners of any such Mill or Factory, not used for Milling purposes as aforesaid, shall omit to keep any such Shives or Shives, Waste Gates, or Overfalls shut as aforesaid, or open as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds for every such Offence: Provided always, that the opening or shutting of such Shives, Waste Gates or Overfalls, shall not in any way injuriously interfere with the Machinery or Water Power of any Mill or Factory.

Mills Shives to
be opened or
shut by Law
required at all
times when
Mills are not
in use.

Fish Power
11 & 14 V. c.
88, s. 20.

90. Where Turbines or similar Hydroelectric Machines are used, the person owning or using same shall, during the descent of Salmon, or Young of Salmon to the Sea, provide a Grating or other efficient means, to prevent such Salmon, or Young of Salmon, passing into such Machine: Penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds and Five Pounds a Day.

Turbines, or
other Hy-
droelec-
tric Ma-
chines,
11 & 14 V. c.
88, s. 22.

91. The exemption from compliance with the 76th section of the 5th & 6th Vic. c. 106, which directs, that in all Water-courses, Cuts, Channels, or Slashes for the purpose of conveying water from any River frequented by Salmon, there shall be placed and fixed by the occupier, at their points of divergence from and return to such River, and below such Slashes, a Grating or Lattice (the space between the bars whereof shall not exceed two inches in any place), extending across the whole width of such Water-courses, &c., shall extend only to such cases in which and for such periods during which it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, that such exemption is necessary for the effective working of any machinery.

Gatings to be
placed in all
Water-courses.
11 & 14 V. c.
88, s. 4,
and 5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 72.

This section includes a Wire Lattice or Net-work to be stretched over such Grating during the time when the Fry of Salmon or Trout shall be descending, and the exemption above refers to such Network.

MILLDAMS AND WATER-COURSES.

92. If any person shall, at any Season of the Year, in any Mill Pool or Milldam, or in any Works appertaining to any Mill or Factory, or in any of the Water-courses leading the Water to or from such Mill or Factory, place, lay, set, or draw any Net, Grate, Creel, or other Engine, or use any Means or Device whatsoever (save and except Rod and Line used subject to the provisions of Act), for the purpose of taking, destroying, or obstructing any Salmon or other Fish, or the Fry thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, and shall also forfeit such Net or other Engine; and in case the persons who shall have actually committed any such Offense shall not be known or found, and if such Offense shall

Penalty for
any Person
taking or
attempting
to take Fish
or the Fry of
Fish, in
Works ap-
pertaining to
Mills or

APPENDIX.
No. 22.

Tackling, or in
Water-courses
Divided from
Rivers for
such purposes.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 12.

Taking Fish
near Water-
falls &c. 14 V. c.
55, s. 37.

Provision.

Taking with
Nets near Mil-
dams.
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 12.

Definition of
"Fishing Mil-
dams."
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 44.

Regulations
as to
3 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 96.

Regulations as
to Sea Nets,
3 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 6.

No Hunting or
other Nets,
arts or traps
provided, to be
set or left
standing in the
day time.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 7.

Penalty for
not having up
Nets.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 8.

Trawl or
Trammel Netts.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 9.

Nets or Lines
not to be set or
left contrary to
Bye-laws.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 10.

Drake Nets not
to extend
further than
from High to
Low Water
Mark.
1 & 2 V. c.
106, s. 26.

25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 12.

Leaders of Bag
Nets to be
placed.

have been committed by means of shooting down or closing any Gate or Sluice which is under the exclusive power of the Occupier of any Mill or Factory, or if such Offence shall have been committed under such circumstances as shall appear to the Justice or Justices before whom any Complaint therupon shall be made, to afford reasonable grounds for believing that such Offence was committed by some person in the employment or under the control of the Owner or Occupier of such Mill or Factory, or that it was committed with the knowledge or connivance of such Owner or Occupier, or the person in charge of such Mill or Factory, or through the default of reasonable prosecution on the part of such Owner or Occupier to prevent such Offence, then and in every such Case such Owner or Occupier of such Mill or Factory shall be deemed and taken to be liable to and shall incur the Penalty and Forfeiture aforesaid, as if such Offence had been actually committed by him.

93. No Net, Instrument or Device, for taking Fish (save and except Rods and Lines only), shall be used within Two Hundred Yards of any Weir used for supplying Water to Mills, &c., or for Navigation, either above or below the same—Penalty for every such offence not less than Two Pounds nor more than Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of Net, &c. Where such right has been exercised in any such place by any person lawfully possessed of a Several Fishery therefor, for Twenty Years next before passing of Act, he shall not be subject to the penalty provided. But such person shall not use any Engine (save and except Rods and Lines only), at or within Fifty Yards above or below a Mill-dam, unless there be attached to such Mill-dam a Fish Pass of such Form and Dimensions as may be approved by the Commissioners, and that such Fish Pass shall have constantly running through it such a flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it—penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

94. "Fishing Mill-dams" shall mean a Dam used, or intended to be used, partly for the purpose of catching or facilitating the catching of Fish, and partly for the purpose of supplying Water for Milling or other purposes.—See also "Fishing Weirs."

NETS.

95. No person shall, in the fresh-water portion of any inland River or Lake, make use of or Fish with any Net formed with a false bottom (except Nets for taking Eels), or shall place two or more Nets one behind the other, or use any Nets covered with canvas, hide, or other substance, for the purpose of taking small Fish, or shall affix or keep up continued Nets stretched across any River, or shall Fish with any Nets within the limits of a Several Fishery without a Licence in writing from the Owner or Renter of such Fishery (see 116)—or shall place, affix, or attach any Nets to any ship, bridge, stakes, lock-gates of Canals, or other such fixed erections—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

96. No Net or other Engines covered with Canvas, Hide, or other Material, by which unisable and Young Fish may be taken or destroyed, shall be used on the Sea Coast, or within any Estuary, except for the purpose of dredging for Shell Fish—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

97. No Person shall at any Time between sunrise and sunset, set, either in the Sea or within the Tideway in any Estuary, any Sea Net for the catching of Herrings, or any Trammel Net, or leave any Drag or other Net in the Water between sunrise and sunset, except Stakes or Fixed Nets for the catching of Salmon, and save also Seines or Drift Nets for Pilchards or Herrings, provided such Stake or Fixed Nets, and such Seines or Drift Nets, be used at such times and places as may not be prohibited by any Bye-law—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

98. Every Person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, have set, either in the Sea or within the Tideway in any Estuary, any such Net as is prohibited from being left set, or in the Water between sunrise and sunset, shall before sunrise haul up and remove such Net or Nets—Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and forfeiture of Net. Provision as to being prevented by Storms or Storms of Weather.—See Appendix for places where Trammel Nets are allowed during daytime.

99. Every person who shall use any Trawl or Trammel Net at any Season, or any Place, either in the Sea or within the Tideway in any Estuary, when, or where the use of the same shall have been prohibited by any Bye-law, shall forfeit such Net, and pay a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.—See Appendix for Bye-laws relating thereto.

100. No person shall set any Net, at or across the entrance of any Bay or Estuary, in any place, or at any Time, which shall be prohibited by any Bye-law—Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

101. No Stake Weir, Stake Net, nor any Leader, Out-rigger, or other work of any kind whatsoever connected therewith or adjacent thereto, shall be placed, or erected, or suffered to remain in such a manner as that it shall extend to a greater distance than from High water to Low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides, save and except in the case of Ebb and Flood Weirs, commonly called Head Weirs, not fished by means of a fixed Net; nor shall any such Weir be so constructed as to be capable of taking young or unisable fish;—and the Nets made use of in the formation and construction of Stake Nets, and of the Leaders of all Bag, or other fixed Nets, shall be extended evenly in such a manner that the Meshes shall be stretched to their full opening;—and all Bag Nets shall be so placed and erected as that the Netting of the Leaders can be raised and kept out of water, and that clear openings can be made in all Stake Nets, &c.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.—See also paragraphs "Fixed Net," "Meshes of Net," and "Illegal Net."

For Bye-Laws, see Appendix.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

102. See Special Book of Instructions on this subject.

ANNEXURE.
See 22.

NIGHT.

103. If any person shall, between sunset and sunrise, have, or use any Light or Fire of any kind, or any Spear, Gaff, Stroketail, or other such Instrument, with the intent to take Salmon or other Fish in or on the banks of any Lake or River, or if any person shall be found at any Time chasing, injuring, or disturbing Spawning Fish, or Fish on the Spawning Banks, or attempting to catch Fish in such places (except with Rods and Flies only, within the hatching period) or disturbing, or tearing, or emptying any River or Mill Race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any Salmon or Trout, or Fry thereof, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, shall also forfeit all such Instruments, and shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Penalty for attempting to take Salmon, Trout, &c., at Night in Inland Rivers, &c., or other Lights, &c., for such Purpose
5 & 6 V. c. 107,
s. 28.

104. No person shall use any Net except a Landing Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Fresh Water portion of any River, as defined by the Commissioners, between the Hours of Eight o'clock in the Evening and Six o'clock in the Morning, except so far as the same may have heretofore been used within the limits of a Several Fishery, next above the Tidal Flow, and held under Grant or Charter, or by immemorial usage.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of all Bait, Nets, and Gear.

See also "Private Waters."

Net during certain hours in Rivers Prohibited,
25 & 27 V. c.
114, s. 10.

PENALTIES—APPLICATION OF

105. One-third of every sum of money levied as a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be paid to the person who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person committing any offence against any of the Provisions of Acts, and the remainder shall be paid to the Board of Conservators of the District in which the offence was committed, or their authorized officer.

22 & 23 V. c.
108, s. 10.

POISONING RIVERS.

106. Any person found on the Bank of or near any River, with any deleterious Matter in his possession, under such circumstances as shall satisfy the Court before whom he may be tried that such person had employed, or was about to employ, such deleterious matter for the capture or destruction of Fish, the said Court is empowered to inflict on such person a penalty not less than Five Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds; and any person found taking Fish from any River or Lake where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of any Justice that such Fish has been wilfully poisoned, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds.

Poisoning Rivers for purpose of taking Fish in Inland Rivers
12 & 14 V. c.
86, s. 26.

POISONOUS MATTER.

107. No person shall throw, empty, or cause to run or flow into any River or Lake, any Dye-stuff or other deleterious or poisonous Liquid, or shall throw into such River or Lake any Lense, Sponge, or other deleterious or poisonous matter, or shall sleep in such River or Lake any Flax or Hemp; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds: Provided always, that nothing in Act contained shall extend or be construed to render any person liable to the Penalties hereby imposed for casting into any River or Stream any Dye-stuffs or other Materials which are not of a deleterious Nature, or which are not in a state polluting to Fish or other Animals using the Waters thereof.

Allowing polluting materials to flow into inland Rivers
5 & 6 V. c.
108, s. 26.

POLENN.

108. Close Season for Polenn by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, 29th September and 1st March.

8 & 9 V. c.
108, s. 26.

By-Law made by Commissioners PROHIBITING DRAFT NETS for Polenn in Lough Neagh.

PRIVATE WATERS.

109. Unlawfully and wilfully taking or destroying any fish in any water running through, or being in any land adjoining or belonging to the Dwelling-house of any person being the Owner of such water, or having a right of Fishing therein, a misdeavour; and doing so in any water, not being such as before-mentioned, but which shall be private property, in which there shall be any private right of Fishing, penalty of Five Pounds over value of Fish taken.

Fishing in Private Waters
24 & 25 V. c.
96, s. 24.

110. Nothing to extend to any person angling between the beginning of the last hour before sunset and expiration of first hour after sunset; but any person angling between hours mentioned in any such water as just mentioned, liable to penalty of Five Pounds; and in any such water as last mentioned, liable to penalty of Two Pounds.

Angling may be allowed
24 & 25 V. c.
96, s. 25.

111. If any person found Fishing against provisions of this Act, the Owner of ground, water or Fishery, his servant, or any person authorized by him, may demand from Offender any Rod, Line, Hook, Net, or other Implement then in his possession, and if not immediately delivered up, he may seize and take the same for the use of such owner.

Angling may be allowed
24 & 25 V. c.
96, s. 25.

112. Any person angling against the provisions of this Act between the hours mentioned, from whom any Implement used by Anglers shall be taken, or by whom it shall be delivered up, excepted from any Damages or Penalty for such Angling.

24 & 25 V. c.
96, s. 25.

*Annexes,
No. 22.*

*Fishing in several
Fishery without per-
mission in
writing.
5 & 6 V. c.
106, s. 96.
11 & 12 V. c.
105, s. 41.*

113. No person shall lay, draw, make use of, or fish with any Nets within the limits of any *Several Fishery*, without a Licence in writing from the Owner or Renter of such Fishery—Penalty forfeiture of Net, and any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

114. Entering in, or upon a *Several Fishery*, for the purpose or under the pretence of killing Fish therein, or taking Fish therefrom—Penalty not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds. See also “Inland Rivers.”

REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS.

115. REGULATIONS for the LETTERING, NUMBERING, and REGISTERING of BRITISH SEA-FISHING BOATS, under PART II. of the SEA-FISHING ACT, 1868 (31 & 32 Victoria, Chapter 45).

[Note.—The Regulations approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 4th day of February, 1869, are REVOKED by the Order in Council of the 18th day of June, 1869, and the following Regulations are now in force.]

1. The following Regulations shall be in future observed by owners and masters of all British boats or vessels having from or belonging to any port or place in the United Kingdom, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, of whatever size, and however propell'd or navigat'd, which find any portion of their ordinary employment in sea fishing, or after or mixed dredging, for purposes of sale, subject, however, to the following qualifications:—

(1.) Yachts, vessels, or boats not usually employed in fishing or dredging for purposes of sale shall not be subject to the following Regulations when they are not so employed:

(2.) If a boat or vessel employed in fishing or dredging for purposes of sale is also used as a pilot boat, and is marked and employed as such, under any law or regulations governing such pilot boats, such boat or vessel shall not be subject to the following Regulations.

(3.) Boats employed in the pilchard or sardine fishery on the coasts of Cornwall, Staff., or otherwise duly marked to the satisfaction of the officers of Customs or Coast Guard, to emerge from the necessity of having letters and numbers printed on their sail, bows, or stern as required by the following Regulations.

2. Every sea fishing vessel or boat, whether registered under any other Act or not, shall, except as hereinafter provided for, be lettered, numbered, and have a certificate of registry, and shall for that purpose be entered or registered in a Register of Sea Fishing Boats to be kept at the principal office of Customs in each collectionary Application, as hereinafter prescribed, for letters, numbers, and certificate of Registry shall be made by all owners of fishing boats to the Officer of Coast Guard or Fisher Officer in charge of the Station at or near the place where the boat may for the time being employed. In any case where a boat belongs to a place situated at a distance from a Coast Guard Station, such application may be delivered to the principal Officer of Customs or to any Fisher Officer at the week or station at or nearest to the place to which the boat belongs, or at which she may be temporarily employed in fishing. And such application, upon being received by any such Officer, shall be forthwith forwarded to the Collector of Customs of the Port in which the place to which the boat belongs is situated, who, upon the receipt of such application, shall cause the boat to be registered and numbered, and grant the certificate of registry, and forward the same to the Officer through whom the application was received, who is to deliver such certificate to the applicant.

3. The port or place at which any British vessel or boat is registered under the provisions of “The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,” (17 & 18 Vict., c. 140) shall be considered the port or place to which she belongs.

4. In Scotland the Officers of the Board of British Whale Fishing Fishery shall assist the Officers of Customs and of Coast Guard in the performance of the duties imposed by these Regulations; and shall, in places where there are no Coast Guard, thenceforward discharge the duties hereby imposed upon the Coast Guard.

5. If, in the opinion of the Collector of the Port to which any boats belong, or of the Inspector Commander or Divisional Officer of the District, it is desirable, from local circumstances or otherwise, that the mode of registration prescribed in the second article of these Regulations should be partially modified or altered, such Collector, Inspector Commander, or Divisional Officer shall make a special report to the Board of Trade, stating both the reasons for and particulars of such modification or alteration.

6. There shall be series of numbers and distinguishing letters for the boats belonging to each collectionary or customs.

7. For purposes of numbering, lettering, and registration, boats shall be divided into three classes, as follows:—

1st Class—Boats of 15 tons burthen and upwards.

2nd Class—Boats of less than 15 tons burthen, excepted otherwise by law.

3rd Class—Boats navigated by oars only.

Provided that the officer to whom the application to register is made may, if he think proper, place any small boat occasionally navigated or propelled by sail in the third class of the second class.

8. For boats of the above classes the positions and dimensions of the letters and numbers shall be as follows:—

1st Class.—For the hull, 18 inches in height, and 21 inches in breadth, and for the sail entitled to get every way,

2nd Class.—For the hull, 16 inches in height, and 18 inches in breadth, and for the sail entitled larger in every way.

3rd Class.—Three inches in least in height, and half a inch in breadth.

Provided that in boats that have a “lead piece” or “rubbing stool,” the letters and numbers shall be as high and as space above the “lead piece” or “rubbing stool” will admit. In boats where the space between the greatest water-line is not sufficient it also for the prescribed letters and numbers, the letters and numbers shall be as high and as size of the boats will admit.

9. In boats of the 1st and 2nd class the number will follow, and in those of the 3rd class precede, the distinguishing letter or letters.

10. When vessels carry, or have attached to them, small boats or tenders or otherwise, such boats must be marked with the same numbers and letters as the vessels to which they belong. Such numbers and letters may be of the size appropriate to the class to which the boat would belong according to its own size and means of progression, but in position and proportionate according to the class of the vessel to which the boat is attached.

11. In sailing-boats, and boats navigated by the assistance of sail, the letters and numbers shall be placed on each bow, three or four inches below the gunwale, and on each side of the mainmast, except for lug-sail boats, in which the letters and numbers may be placed on the forecastle or stern instead of the mainmast. For boats of the third class, the letters and numbers shall be placed on the outside of the stern of the boat immediately under the nose. On the hull all letters and numbers shall be painted, in white oil colour on a black ground; and on sail, in black oil colour when of grey sail, and in white oil colour on tanned or black sail. Except in the case of vessels only occasionally engaged in fishing for purposes of sale, heretofore in the thirteenth article of these Regulations specially provided for, the letters and numbers of sail shall be painted on each side of the cloth forming the substance of the sail, and not upon any cloth or other thing worn or otherwise attached to it; and shall be placed on each side of the centre strops or shrouds of the mainmast, clear of and immediately above the close reef, and so as to be at all times susceptible whether the sail is veered or not.

12. All boats of whatever class shall have their names, and those of the ports to which they belong, painted in white oil colour on a black ground on the outside of the stern, in letters which shall be at least 3 inches in height and 3 an inch in breadth.

13. In the case of any vessel or boat only occasionally engaged in fishing for purposes of sale, and not usually so employed the letters and numbers prescribed by these Regulations may be temporarily affixed, by pieces of canvas or board attached to the sternpost and bows, but of the same dimensions as those specified in the eighth article of these Regulations.

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14. The bottom, number, and name placed on boats and on their sails shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

15. All the boats, barges, and principal floats of each net, and all other implements of fishery, shall be marked with the same letters and numbers as the boats to which they belong, so as to be easily distinguished. The owners may further distinguish them by any private marks they think proper. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply in the case of boats employed,

(1) In the Scotch herring fishery;

(2) In the drift net and seyn fisheries in Cornwall;

(3) In any other drift net and seyn fisheries (if any) as the Board of Trade may direct.

In the above-mentioned cases it will be held sufficient that the nets and traps be numbered, so as to identify their true owners; but in all cases of drift, it will suffice upon the number of traps and traps to satisfy Sea Fisheries Officers (as defined by the 8th section of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1885,) that the drift boats and traps properly form part of the train of the boat with which they may be fitted, or that they belong to the fishermen of other boats temporarily fitting in it.

16. The owner and master of any boat not having all its nets, traps, and other implements duly marked in the manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

17. A register of sea-fishing boats, in the form contained in Table A, herein annexed, shall be kept by the Collector of Customs at each collectionary, which shall contain the date of registry, name of the vessel, or boat, and of the port or place to which she belongs, owners of owner and master, description of her rig and of her ordinary mode of fishing, her registered number, class, tonnage, and length of boat, and number of crew usually employed.

18. Certificates of Registry in the above register shall be issued by the respective Collectors of Customs, on application being duly made as directed by the second article of these Regulations; and such certificates shall be in the form contained in Table B, herein annexed, and when necessary shall be transmitted to the Officer of Coast Guard or Customs or other Fishery Officer through whom the application may have been transmitted for delivery by such Officer to the owner. The Certificate of Registry shall contain the name of the collectionary and the distinguishing letters, the name and description of boat, the name of the owner and master, the registered number and class, and the date of entry.

19. All applications for letters, numbers, and registration of fishing boats must be in writing, and according to the form contained in Table C, herein annexed, and in duplicate if they are to be forwarded from a distant station as provided by the second article of these Regulations; and the duplicate copy is to be retained and filed by the Officer of Coast Guard or Customs at the station to which the boat belongs.

20. Whenever the owner of any registered vessel or boat goes to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs or Coast Guard or any Fishery Officer that he has lost or been deprived of any Certificate of Registry already granted to him, the proper Officer may issue a copy of such Certificate of Registry to be made out and delivered to such owner; and such copy, duly certified by the proper officer, shall have all the effect of the original.

21. Once in every year the owner of every boat shall submit his Certificate of Registry for examination, either at the head office in each collectionary or at the station through which it was originally obtained, and the proper officer shall sign his name on the back of the said Certificate, together with the date of examination, as a record of its authenticity and correctness.

22. In the first week of every year each officer of Customs or of Coast Guard and each Fishery Officer shall forward to the Collector of Customs of the district a list, showing the names and classes of all boats whose Certificates of Registry have been presented for examination and certified in the preceding year; and a statement of all inspections of Certificates shall be made in the Register against the name of each boat. On a change of ownership, or an removal to another collectionary, of any boat registered under these Regulations, a fresh Certificate of Registry must be applied for, and the former Certificate be given up, in order that the name, together with the former Registry, may be cancelled; and on a change of Master or name, shall be given of such change, which shall be duly noted in the Register, and be entered on the Certificate of Registry. A failure on the part of the owner of any boat to comply with these Regulations shall subject the owner and master to the same penalties that they would have incurred if the Certificate of Registry had never been applied for.

23. If any boat required to be registered, lettered, and numbered is purchased of those Regulations, and not being so registered, lettered, and numbered, in the manner prescribed, is used as a fishing boat, the owner and the master shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Any Sea Fishery officer may seize and detain such boat, and prevent it from going to sea and from us fishing until it is duly registered, lettered, and numbered, and ready for that purpose, if it is at sea, take it back into the nearest or most convenient British port. Such boat shall not be entitled to any of the privileges or advantages of a British Sea Fishing Boat, but all obligations, liabilities, and penalties with reference to such boat shall be the same as if it had been duly registered.

24. The master of every boat registered under these Regulations shall have on board his boat at all times the Certificate of Registry (copy registered to be obtained); and any master not having such Certificate shall, in the absence of any reasonable cause for the same, (proof whereof shall lie on him,) be liable, together with his boat and crew, to be seized by any Sea Fishery officer, without warrant, summons, or other process, into the nearest or most convenient port, and there to be ordered by the Court, on any proceeding in a summary manner, to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Provided that the owners of boats employed in the pilchard fishery in Cornwall, or in any other fishery (if any) as the Board of Trade shall direct, shall be exempt from this Regulation.

25. After registration no change shall be made in the name of any Sea Fishing Boat.

* Note.—Where a change of Master occurs, the Lord of Admiralty, by letter dated 1st April, 1871, has authorized officers of the Coast Guard to inspect, in all cases where they feel satisfied that delay in fishing would be caused by referring the boat for endorsement to the Collector and writing off it is referred, may themselves make the endorsement, satisfying the same as fully as possible in the Collector at the Head Port of Registry.

TABLE A.

SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1885, 31 & 32 Vict. Cap. 45.
Part of

EXAMINER OF VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.

Date of Registry	Name of Vessel	Port or Place to which belonging	Name of Owner	Name of Master	Description		Registered No.		Name	No. of Crew usually employed	Remarks		
					Or Vessel Boat, long boat, which such vessel, &c.	Ordinary Mode of Fishing.	Ari Chas	Fish Chas	Ref Chas	Tow Boat	Loud of Cot	Wre	Reyk
*													

Associate,
No. 22.

TABLE B.

Sea Fisheries Act, 1885.—5 & 6 Vict. Cap. 45.

Part of _____

CERTIFICATE OF PROPERTY

of _____, named _____

of _____

Owner _____

Master _____

Engaged in _____ of _____ Class _____

Signature of _____

Registering Officer _____

Date _____

Note.—This Act does not require that Boats engaged exclusively in Salmon Fishing should be registered; but the 1st section of 5 & 6 V. c. 106, further directs that every Boat, Cot, or Barge, shall have upon some conspicuous place thereof, the Name of the Owner, or of one of the Owners, where more than one, and of his Place of Residence, painted in clear, legible characters or letters, of not less than Two inches in length. Penalty for non-compliance, Ten Pounds.

SEVERAL FISHERY.

Taking Fish
from Several
Fisherries,
11 & 12 V. c.
22, s. 41.

Dealing in
Several
Fisherries,
13 & 14 V. c.
29, s. 1.

Spear, Spear,
etc., prohibited
15 & 16 V. c.
29, s. 61.

How to be
served,
5 & 6 V. c.
206, s. 24.

Fishing for
Herring, Cod,
or Saithe for
Sale, etc., in
seas or open
Waters,
3 & 4 V. c. 202,
s. 74.

Artificial pro-
pagation, &c.,
5 & 6 V. c.
114, s. 22.

Export of
Salmon,
5 & 6 V. c. 10,
s. 2, 3, and 22 &
24 V. c. 83.

Taking or
using Boats
without per-
mission,
5 & 6 V. c.
206, s. 75.

Fishermen
may use Waste
Shores for
purposes of
Salmon,
5 & 6 V. c.
206, s. 2.

TABLE C.

Sea Fisheries Act, 1885.—5 & 6 Vict. Cap. 45.

Application to Register a Vessel as Sea.

Part of _____ Letter _____

The _____

Port or place to which belonging _____

Owner _____

Master _____

Description of vessel or boat, how rigged, what sail used, &c. _____

Mode of fishing _____

Damage _____

Length of boat _____

No. of rats _____

No. of tons _____ { usually employed.

Description of engine _____

Endorse _____

116. If any person or persons not being authorized by the Owner, Lessee, or Occupier of a Several Fishery, shall enter into or upon such Several Fishery for the purpose or under the pretence of killing Fish therein, or taking Fish therefrom, or shall kill Fish therein, or take Fish therefrom, he or they shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds, the same to be recoverable in a summary way before a Justice or Justices.—See also "Private Waters;" and 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 60, No. 113, which imposes a penalty of Ten Pounds for using Nets in Several Fishery, without leave in writing from Owner or Renter.

117. The words "Several" Fisherries shall mean and include all Fisherries lawfully possessed and enjoyed as such under any Title whatsoever, being a good and valid Title at Law exclusively of the public, by any person or persons whether in Navigable Waters or in Waters not Navigable, and whether the Soil covered by such Waters be vested in such person or persons, or in any other person or persons.—See also "Private Waters."

SPEARS, &c.

118. It shall not be lawful in any Fresh Water River or Lake at any Session of the year, to use for the purpose of taking Fish, any Oyster, Lyster, Spear, Strooknall, Dace Draw, or Gaff (except when the latter Implement may be used solely as auxiliary to Angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof,) under penalty of not less than Four Pounds nor greater than Ten Pounds.

Note.—This does not extend to Ed Spears.

SUMMONS.

119. To be served personally, or left at or on board the Vessel, or posted on the known residence of the person for whom intended.—For Witness, to be served personally.

UNCLEAN FISH.

120. If any person shall at any Time wilfully take, kill, destroy, expose to sale, or have in his possession, any red, black, fool, aniseed, or unseasonable Salmon or Trout, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Two Pounds for every such Fish so taken, killed, destroyed, exposed to sale, or in his possession; Provided always, that if any Person shall take or catch any such Fish accidentally, and return the same immediately to the Water without injury, such person shall not be liable to the penalty aforesaid.

121. Nothing shall apply to any person who shall Catch, or have in his possession Salmon or Trout for the purpose of Artificial Propagation, or other Scientific purposes.

122. No unclean or unseasonable Salmon, and no Salmon caught during the time at which the sale of Salmon is prohibited in the District where it is caught shall be Exported or entered for Exportation from any part of the United Kingdom, to parts beyond Seas.—Penalty, forfeiture of Salmon, and Five Pounds for each Salmon; and the burden of proving that any Salmon entered for Exportation from any part of the United Kingdom to parts beyond Seas between the 3rd September and 30th April following, is not so entered in contravention of Act, shall lie on the person entering same.

VESSELS, BOATS, &c.

123. Any Person removing, taking, using, or employing any Vessel, Boat, Cot, or Barge, without permission of the Owner thereof, liable to penalty of Two Pounds.

WASTE SHORES.

124. Lawful for all Fishermen and Persons employed by them to enter upon all such Beaches, Strands, and Waste, or adjoining the Sea-shore, or any Estuary as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on any Herring or other Sea-fishing, and also to draw up and spread their Net, and lay their Flap upon any such Beach, Strand, or Waste; Provided that they shall not erect any Fixtures or fixed Nets thereon.

125. And lawful for all Watchmen, Directors, and Guiders of Fishermen, and all such Fishermen themselves, and such other Persons as shall necessarily attend the Nets or Fishing, at the times of fishing for Herrings, Pilchards, and other Sea Fish, to enter and go into and upon any Lands, which lie or adjoin near unto any Fishing Place, fit, convenient, and necessary to watch and to draw or carry the Fish on Shore, and there to watch for the said Fish, and to direct and guide the said Fishermen, which shall lie upon the Sea and Sea-shores for the taking of the said Fish; Provided that no Person shall be empowered or authorized to enter in or upon any enclosed Garden, or any tillage Land with a growing Crop thereon.

126. If any Person shall persist or forcibly obstruct any Fisherman or Person employed by him in entering upon and using in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid, the said Beaches, Strand, Waters, and other Lands, save Gardens and Lands with a growing Crop, he shall for every such Offence pay a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Penalty for obstructing Fishermen in using rock Shores.
D. n. 5.

WHITE BAILIFFS.

127. It shall be lawful for the Board of Conservators for each district, to appoint as many Inspectors and Water Bailiffs as may be necessary for the protection of the Fisheries in the District, and for generally enforcing the Fishery Laws within the same.

D. & 13 V. c.
22, s. 15.
Board of Conservators empowered to appoint Water Bailiffs.

128. Lawful for any person interested in the preservation of the Fish of any river or lake, or for any persons who shall have united themselves into a society for the preservation of said Fisheries, or for the Owner of any Fishery in any river or lake, or the proprietor of any Salmon Fishery on the Sea Coast to appoint Water Bailiffs. No such Bailiff empowered to act until his appointment shall have been approved and confirmed by two or more Justices assembled in Petty Sessions in the District in which the Bailiff is to act. The Warrant under which any such Bailiff acts must bear a Five Shilling Stamp.

Proprietors of Fisheries may appoint Water Bailiffs.
3 & 4 V. c.
186, s. 82.
3 & 4 V. c.
188, s. 15.

129. The appointment of a Water Bailiff under the 11th & 12th Vic. c. 92, by a Board of Conservators, is not subject to Stamp Duty, nor does it require the approval of the Justices at Petty Sessions, as in the case of appointments under the 5th & 6th Vic. c. 106.

D. & 13 V. c.
22, s. 30.

130. Such Inspectors and Water Bailiffs as shall be appointed under the provisions of Act shall have for the enforcement of Acts, the power of Constables, and all the powers and authorities conferred on Water Bailiffs, or officers, or men of the Constabulary force, or Coast Guard, or Navy. See also No. 3.

D. & 13 V. c.
22, s. 15.
Power of Inspectors and Water Bailiffs.

WHITE TROUT.

131. The word "Salmon," shall extend to, and include Grilse, Peal, Sea Trout, Samlets, Par, and all other Fish of the Salmon Kind, and the Spawn and Fry thereof.

Definition of 22 & 24 V. c.
22, s. 15.

132. "Jenkin," and "Onavelling," are deemed to be "Salmon."

Jenkin, As.
22 & 24 V. c.
22, s. 15.

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